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TURKEY SEES WOMEN TAKE BRAVE STAND

Under New Leader Demand for Full Suffrage Gains Strength

PRESIDENT KEMAL FAVORS THE MOVE

Proposed Changes in Election Laws Will Help—Home Believed Unmenaced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANGORA, Turkey—One of the most remarkable movements in Turkey today is the feminist demand for suffrage, which voluntarily sprang up about a year ago at a meeting of the Union of Turkish Women of Istanbul, an organization devoted primarily to social welfare work.

Composed mainly of young intellectuals, the Union went on record as favoring the appointment of women judges, urged that police women be appointed to look after delinquent youth and recommended detention houses for first offenders, with matrons over women prisoners.

Turkey is perhaps the most democratic country socially in the world, but the Republic brought in its train European ideas of class distinction based not on hereditary nobility, but financial position and intellectual attainments. Governmental position became also a social factor reminiscent of Washington society some 60 years ago. The more exclusive elements in Turkey accepted modern ideas, but frowned upon anything that would disturb the home life. "Turk Ojak" means literally Turkish Hearth and is expressive of love for the home and home influence, which has always been dear to the Turkish heart.

There was criticism against American and European modernism as disturbing home life, and from this viewpoint there came a belief that woman's suffrage was a menace to the home. For this reason the spread of the movement is most astonishing.

Early last autumn political leaders became impressed with the suffragist demands and concluded it would be well to give them the right to vote in municipal elections, but this did not satisfy the suffragists of Istanbul and they continued to agitate for complete equality with men in all elections. Then from a frowning disapproval many assembly deputies voiced open hostility. Outside Istanbul women discussed the question of

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Harmony Foreseen in Bulgaria Under New Government

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The new "government of achievement" for which Bulgaria has long been waiting, at last exists.

Newspapers here have been predicting its imminent appearance daily over a period of years and Andrey Liaptcheff, Prime Minister, has been compelled to undergo innumerable partial or complete party crises in order to bring it into being. The new cabinet embraces all groups in the governing party and apparent harmony has been attained.

Mr. Liaptcheff continues to be Prime Minister. The important change is Alexander Zankoff, one of the most powerful, energetic and potentially dangerous men in Bulgaria, who has entered the new Government with his group. Although founder and leading member of the governing party, and president of the Parliament, M. Zankoff and his faction for months have carried on a stubborn, though unofficial opposition, delaying or rendering impotent many of the most important government projects.

As a result of his entering the Cabinet, it is hoped more harmony will prevail in Bulgarian political life, at least as far as government circles are concerned, and that a program of reconstructive, social and economic activity will be applied.

Mr. Zankoff's group contains outstanding economic and agricultural experts and has long insisted on concentration of the whole energy of the state on improving the life of the peasants, artisans, and small business men. Mr. Liaptcheff and his intimate associate, Mr. Molloff, retain two of the most important ministries, those of finance and the interior.

Clipper Ships Race Recalls Old Times

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Calling to mind the old windjammer days of the '70's in the last century, the Finnish clipper ship Herzogin Cecile arrived at Falmouth May 16 under all canvas, being the first to reach port of six four-masters racing to England with a cargo of wheat from Australia.

Its master, Captain S. Erickson, youngest skipper of the fleet, was jubilant over his ship's fourth successive win. The voyage this year took 110 days compared with 105 in 1896 and 88 days the last three years, but Captain Erickson said the winds were light and trade winds bad and cited a case when a few days out he met the sailing ship Hougoumont and the sea was so calm that the captains exchanged visits.

Five of the six vessels competing are Finnish, the other being Swedish.

Australia Limits Money Sent Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hobart, Tasmania

THE severity of Australia's financial stringency is illustrated in a notice set up in the Australian post offices to the effect that the amount of money orders to a number of foreign countries will until further notice be limited to £40 per week per remitter.

The countries to which the notice applies include the United States, Britain, Germany, India, Italy, Canada, South Africa and Norway. The regulation does not apply to Japan.

Malta Dispute Turns on Law or Church Rule

Activity of Roman Priests in Politics Disturbing Factor in Island

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Owing to the dispute now going on between the church and state in Malta, Britain will again be without a minister at the Vatican early next month. The present occupant of the post, H. G. Chilton, leaves at the beginning of June to take up his new post in Chile and the legation thereafter will be left in charge of the first secretary as an indication that the British Government is unprepared to maintain formal relations with the Papal State until the Maltese imbroglio is at least in a fair way to settlement.

Mr. Chilton only recently returned to Rome after a period of "leave." Details were published here May 17 of negotiations undertaken by the Governme- of Malta in the hope of getting a concordat with the Vatican.

Among the proposals put forward were that ecclesiastical authorities must abstain from taking sides in political questions, that civil authorities be unfettered in dealing with violation of law by ecclesiastics, that no foreigners be appointed to the headship of religious orders and appointments to responsible posts be limited to British-born ecclesiastics, sons of British-born parents and educated in some British institution (British of course includes Maltese).

The church was also to give to the Maltese language the same place given to the national language of any other country, to encourage preaching sermons in English in place of Italian and encourage Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and their sports.

These proposals were submitted to Monsignor Robinson, British Prelate, now Papal Nuncio in Ireland, who went to Malta last year on behalf of the Vatican to try to bring the dispute to an end. Monsignor Robinson declared, while he could not commit the Vatican to acceptance of all the solutions proposed, nevertheless the "friendliest discussion" was to be anticipated with the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri. That was in May, 1929, but agreement is still not in sight.

The two chief points at issue in the opinion of observers here are: First—whether priests should take sides in politics; second—whether they ought to be regarded as above the law. The latter issue was raised by the action of a certain priest who was accused of sending letters to the Vatican through the medium of a local agent of an Italian steamship company instead of through the post. When arraigned before the courts the Archbishop of Malta intervened and declared the priest could not be prosecuted by civil authorities.

On the other count, participation of the clergy in politics, the Roman Catholic hierarchy opposes introduction of the Maltese language in the courts where Italian has been used exclusively for 80 years, and before that Latin.

Both parties to the disputes are Roman Catholics and Protestant England merely holds a watching brief, determined to see that the interests of civil government are not jeopardized.

BRITAIN READY FOR RATIFICATION OF NAVAL TREATY

MacDonald Is Assured of Big Majority in the House of Commons

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The outcome of the debate in the House of Commons on May 15, when Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, gave the first formal and official exposition of the results achieved by the London conference on naval armaments is to show that there is no effective opposition in any political party here to British ratification of the London naval treaty.

It is true that Winstotn Churchill, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, attacked the treaty on the grounds it means "the formal acceptance by Great Britain of a definitely inferior sea power." Even Mr. Churchill, however, agreed that the opposition he represents was powerless to prevent ratification.

Leopold Amery, who also spoke as a responsible member of Stanley Baldwin's late Government, indicated clearly the very limited distance to which the Conservatives are prepared to push their objectives, when he explained that if returned to power they would not denounce the treaty, but only consider themselves as retaining a free hand to review it in 1935.

No vote was taken, but a notice of motion declaring that that portion of the treaty referring to the three-power pact ought not to be ratified was handed in after the debate by 80 Conservative members. This, however, does not alter the situation since this motion represents only the private views of a body of back benchers constituting less than one-third of the total strength of the Conservative party as a whole.

Congratulations From Liberal Leader

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of the debate, in congratulating Mr. MacDonald upon the measure of success achieved by the conference and declaring that the agreement reached was satisfactory so far as the deep sea situation was concerned, indicated that the Liberals were strongly behind the Government on this question.

Labor being also unanimous, Mr. MacDonald is now in the position of having an overwhelming majority at his back whenever he decides to ask the King to perform the formal ceremony of ratification. So great was the measure of unanimity displayed in the House of Commons upon the main issue concerned that an entirely side question sprang into prominence in the debate. It arose through Mr. Churchill's action in quoting from confidential government instructions given by Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet to the late Lord Balfour on the occa-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

World Bank Opens for Business With Little Formality

BASEL, Switz. (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements threw open its doors for business May 17 without ceremony of any kind to mark inception of the Young plan, which will settle the World War financial problem.

The signature of a trust agreement will take place Monday in Paris. On that day, also, the bank expects to receive advice of transfer by S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations under the Dawes plan, of 145,000,000 gold marks from the Reparations Commission. The amount will be placed on the books of the International Bank, but the actual money will remain provisionally in Berlin.

The bank actually began to function with 13 employees in addition to its directors, officers and other administrators. For the 40 or so jobs to be filled in the near future 9000 applications already are on file. Until a building being prepared for it can be completed, the bank's funds and valuable papers must rest in the vaults of various other institutions.

Pageant of Salvation Army's Jubilee Traces 50 Years' Service in America

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—About 12,000 persons gathered in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on the evening of May 16 to commemorate the arrival on American shores 50 years ago of seven young women and a man, the nucleus of the Salvation Army in the United States.

The celebration, which was the opening event of the organization's golden jubilee national congress, marked also the twenty-fifth anniversary of Miss Evangeline C. Booth's leadership as Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States.

A pageant formed the chief feature of the ceremonies. It was preceded by brief speeches by Commander Booth and Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, who was chairman. Mr. Copeland read a message from President Hoover to Miss Booth in which the President warmly commended the work of the Salvation Army.

"The fiftieth anniversary of the work of the Salvation Army in the United States, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of your command is not only an occasion for congratulations to you, which I cordially extend," the message said, "but to the country as a whole which has so largely benefited by the humanitarian activities and high ideals which you and the army have consistently advanced. I am sure the heart of the country goes out to you in spontaneous gratitude and good wishes."

An Earnest Gathering

Historic and impressive gatherings are no novelty in New York City, but seldom does the metropolis play host to so many thousands of visitors who seem so deeply impressed with the national importance and social values of the movement in which they are taking part as it did on this occasion.

Underlying the atmosphere of festivity and enjoyment which heightened as the vivid pageantry marched across the stage during more than two hours, a serious note was apparent, as though even the children, who formed a fair proportion of the audience, realized that something much more important than a carnival had brought them there.

The keynote of the gathering was voiced by Commander Booth in a greeting to her delegates and friends, when she said that "it is impossible to estimate the far-reaching issues" that lie in the pathway of "spiritual progress."

Commander Booth's presence was clearly an event of high importance to the officers and friends of the Salvation Army who had traveled from all parts of the United States and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Chinese Raids in Amoy Yield Mass of Radical Documents

Definite Connection With Warsaw Is Charged by Nationalists—Difficulties of Nanking Régime in North May Halt Counter Move

AMOY, China (AP)—Chinese and foreign authorities agreed here May 17 that a raid on the Communist headquarters in Amoy the previous night had placed native officials in a position to act against the Reds of China, but the strength of the radicals and the confusion of civil war and banditry involving the Nationalist régime may prevent any uncompromising campaign in that direction.

Local government forces are not strong enough to undertake a province-wide campaign against the Communists because of the strength of the latter. Red agents are working secretly in every community.

It also was felt here that the Nationalist Government would be unable to take up the matter because of the political confusion and its military campaign against the hostile northern alliance. Because of radical influence, the vernacular press is not expected to lay bare the Communist machinations revealed by the raid.

Authorities have begun an examination of documents seized in the raid. The quantity was so great that it probably will require several weeks for a complete examination.

Seized material, authorities said, thus far has revealed further evidence of Russian participation in the Communist activities in China. Raiders found bulky coded documents which they said would establish the Russian connection if they could be decoded.

A secondary raid carried out May 17 led investigators to the servants' quarters of a local Japanese hospital, where a large amount of Communist literature ready for distribution was found. The servants had disappeared.

Authorities said the hospital was in no wise connected with the evidence found there. The Japanese Consul assisted the raiders as much as possible.

HULTMAN ACTS TO SNAP LOCKS ON SPEAKEASIES

Proceeds on Receipt of Information Sent in by Police Captains

Padlock proceedings against speakeasies and dives listed in reports handed in by 19 district police captains will be engineered at once, says Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner.

Th reports, ordered by the commissioner from his captains, showed that of 178 places listed, 155 were speakeasies and 3 were dives, 22 of the latter being located in Division Five. Police headquarters thought the estimate conservative.

Following a thorough perusal of the reports, the Commissioner stated that "against 40 speakeasies, three or more convictions have been obtained. The large number of raids as contained in the division reports were not tabulated in detail but there were a large number of unsuccessful raids against practically all of these places."

There were at present seven temporary padlock injunctions, the commissioner's statement revealed, with preliminary proceedings being made against 12 other places for violation of the liquor law.

Against the 23 dives listed, five have been convicted once; three convicted twice and sentences suspended; 14 cases were prosecuted after investigation, but no convictions were made, the reports reveal.

Further reports will be forthcoming from captains, the commissioner declared, relative to owners, proprietors and general records of use in investigation proceedings. Commissioner Hultman denounced the law which requires three convictions in three years before a place can be padlocked.

If Radio Goes 'Sour' Try Moving House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—If radio reception isn't all it might be in your neighborhood, try moving your house to a more favorable location. One California rancher tried the experiment, and reported greatly increased enjoyment of radiocast programs.

Engineers of the California Railroad Commission, studying radio conditions for a report to the Legislature, came upon this rancher, and found that near-by power lines were making it difficult for him to tune in his favorite stations.

A more careful analysis of the condition, however, revealed that lack of proper grounding was the greatest difficulty, and an engineer suggested that he move his set nearer a well where a better ground could be secured. The rancher moved his entire house, counting static a greater inconvenience than had been the "packing" of water from the well for 20 years.

East-West Record Sought by Turner

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—A non-stop, east-to-west flight in an attempt to break the record now held by Capt. Frank M. Hawks was announced here May 16 by Lieut.-Col. Roscoe Turner transcontinental flier, who landed at Valley Stream, L. I., May 13, failing by three-quarters of an hour to break the west-to-east record established Easter Sunday by Colonel Lindbergh and his wife.

Colonel Turner will take off from Roosevelt Field, where a special runway is being prepared for him. No definite date of departure has been set.

Colonel Turner landed at Brainerd Field May 16, after flying from Valley Stream in 35 minutes accompanied by his lion cub, Gilmore, and F. J. Hall of the Gilmore Oil Company. He was met at the field by C. W. Deeds, secretary and treasurer of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company. Colonel Turner came to Hartford to have his motor checked by Pratt & Whitney experts for the return flight.

CROWDED RADIO STATION ISSUE BELIEVED MET

British Invention Styled Greatest in Field in 10 Years

Technical details of the Stenode radiostat, the new British invention which promises to solve the great radio problems of overcrowded channels and is heralded as the greatest single invention in radio in the last decade at least, have been secured for The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Robinson, the inventor, recently gave the writer a demonstration of the system and with it a circuit diagram of the laboratory model and other technical information.

The Christian Science Monitor thus has the privilege of being the first to present this story in the United States and probably in most other countries. In the present radiocast band there are from 90 to 100 channels available for stations. Everyone is aware of the overcrowded station conditions. Imagine a system of reception which permits around 900 to 1000 channels in the same space in the ether. That is the claim for the Robinson Stenode Radiostat.

By COL. H. G. KENNARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Stenode Radiostat system comprises a number of patents relating to the inventions of Dr. James Robinson, late chief of wireless research to the Royal Air Force, which have a very important bearing not only upon wireless telegraphy and radiocasting, but also upon cable and land line working and television.

Toward the end of last year, a demonstration of a Stenode Radiostat radiocast receiver was given to the trade and technical press, and at a dinner given at the Hyde Park Hotel, a number of highly important and even sensational claims were made for the Stenode Radiostat. The actual demonstration given was the reception of Brookmans Park on a loudspeaker, while a powerful local oscillator was made to produce very bad heterodyne interference on a normal receiving set in the same room. When tuned in on the Stenode Radiostat receiver it was shown that Brookmans Park could be received entirely free from any heterodyne interference.

A disclosure of the actual circuit and apparatus used was not given at this time owing to the patent position, as many of the important devices used were only provisionally covered. Furthermore, the apparatus then demonstrated was not in a suitable form adequate to demonstrate long distance reception.

Critics Dubious

Owing to the limited nature of the demonstration, a number of criticisms were quite fairly made. It was pointed out, for example, that the oscillator

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Coolidges Desert Massasoit Street for Their New Home at 'The Beeches'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—It's moving day for Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Big trucks rumbled up to "The Beeches" May 17—the new home of the former President on Hampton Terrace, which overlooks the Connecticut Valley and the Holyoke Mountain range.

Six workmen in bright new overalls and felt slippers moved a grand piano into the music room. Carefully they carried in a chair bearing the likeness of George Washington on one side and a Hungarian general on the other. Another chair, highly prized, made of 1000 pieces of wood—paintings, statuary and other gifts which the Coolidges received while in the White House, were placed in the new home.

Meanwhile the humble duplex house at 21 Massasoit Street was gradually being emptied of its furnishings. Once one of the best known addresses in New England, it soon will be pointed out to tourists as the house where Calvin Coolidge "used to live." They had maintained that home since the "quiet young lawyer" and his wife first began housekeeping in 1905.

There was nothing unusual about it all for the Coolidges—just a day on which things are taken from one place and put in another. Michael J. Gleason, a friend and neighbor who also lives on Massasoit Street, who conducts one of Northampton's trucking concerns, took charge of the job of installing the former President in his new 16-room home.

As a truck moved up with a load, a news photographer arrived intent on making pictures. Mr. Coolidge suggested that there really wasn't much to photograph in a group of packing cases. He advised the photographer to leave and perhaps come around and take some pictures at a later date. So the photographer left.

In addition to moving the contents of 21 Massasoit Street, the transfer company will move the contents of two stalls at a Northampton warehouse, brought from the White House by four army trucks when Mr. Coolidge left Washington. There also are a large number of books to be moved, which have been stored at the Forbes Library. They probably will be placed in the library at "The Beeches" some time next week.

FORT TO OPPOSE MORROW FOR U.S. SENATE AS A DRY

New Jersey Prohibition Forces Jubilant, Promise Full Support

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, has just cast his hat into the political ring of New Jersey as a dry for the Republican nomination as United States Senator.

Announcement of Mr. Fort's candidacy was contained in a statement by him which came within 24 hours after the opening of the campaign of Dwight W. Morrow, one-time member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and political child of the Coolidge Administration, for the senatorial nomination in the forthcoming primaries, in which Mr. Morrow enlisted in the movement by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and other wet organizations for the repeal of the dry law.

In his statement, Mr. Fort declared himself unequivocally in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and of President Hoover's policies.

"I am opposed to any return to the sale of intoxicating liquor under any known or suggested form of law or regulation," he said. "I believe in the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mr. Fort's announcement that he would enter the race was hailed with joy by the drys.

The Rev. James K. Shields, superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, said that Mr. Fort would have the undivided support of his and other leading dry organizations and expressed confidence over the outcome.

"The dry forces are jubilant," he said, commenting on the Fort announcement. "Mr. Fort will have our support—absolutely. The fight will be a three-cornered battle between two wets of outstanding reputation and an equally outstanding dry. Mr. Fort will undoubtedly be nominated."

Friend of President

Mr. Fort, who is a personal friend of President Hoover and is regarded as Hoover Administration spokesman in the House of Representatives, in his statement, denied that President Hoover was backing either himself or any other of the candidates in the New Jersey Senatorial race. He characterized as untrue the suggestion made in some quarters that his candidacy would carry an indication of personal preference on the President's part and declared that such reports were "utterly unjust" to Mr. Hoover, to other candidates, and to himself.

"It is unjust to the President," he said, "because his office necessarily makes it impossible for him to speak for himself in such a contest between Republicans in any state. It is unjust to the other candidate, because it suggests a preference over Mr. Frelinghuysen, who has been the President's loyal and unselfish friend for many years, as I have special occasion to know, and Mr. Morrow, whose friendship and high standing the President has so signally recognized. It is un-

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Dawes to Remain at London Post, He Tells Press

LONDON, (AP)—Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, commenting, May 17, on reports that he would return soon to Washington, said that he was not applying for leave to visit the United States until September when he was going there in connection with the Chicago Exposition. He said he would return from Chicago to resume his duties as Ambassador.

The Ambassador was informed of the reports from Washington that he intended to confer with President Hoover with regard to the London Naval Treaty, and to tender his resignation. His answer was contained in a formal statement.

"The Ambassador states that he will not apply for his regular leave of absence until next September, when he will go to Chicago in connection with his duties as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. At the end of his leave he will return to his duties at London."

'Gold Star' Mothers Welcomed at Paris

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE first contingent of 231 American "gold star" mothers has reached Paris. Other parties totaling in all more than 5000 will visit European battlefields this summer at the expense of and under the guidance of the United States Government.

A simple and undemonstrative ceremony marked the arrival at the Invalides station, Paris. Detailed arrangements have been made under supervision of the military and civil officials to conduct visiting women on their tour with all comfort and convenience.

Briand Plans Link League and European U.S.

French Minister Desires to Get Nations' Views on Questionnaire

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, in dispatching his long-heralded questionnaire on the proposed European federation to 26 European states, members of the League of Nations, desires to elicit definite proposals from these countries with a view of eliminating as far as possible the economic barriers which separate the European countries to an even greater extent than before the World War.

In attaining this end, which is primarily economic, it is realized that every precaution must be taken to recognize the political rights, especially of the smaller countries and to avoid infringing upon their sovereignty.

The Briand memorandum does not pretend to say that this federal bond must be formed in one way or another, but it has been considered indispensable to make definite proposals, not with any view toward dictating their acceptance, but in order to elicit definite responses which can result in the formation of a practical program.

It is to be hoped that the replies to the questionnaire can be received by July 15 in order to permit of their examination and classification in time for presentation to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in September.

The proposal that the new organism should be closely affiliated with the League of Nations has been made because considerable preparatory work has already been done by the League's economic commission and because the Geneva organization affords the only existing machinery for carrying such a project into operation. That there is no desire to exclude Russia and Turkey, the only European states which are non-members of the League of Nations, is apparent from the fact that the questionnaire has been communicated to these countries. Likewise its communication to the United States and Japan indicates that there is no intention on the part of European League members to form an exclusive clique, designed to operate against the economic welfare of extra-European nations.

The proposed plan of organization bears a certain similarity to that of the League of Nations. Among the features which are expected to call out the most discussions are those of a permanent secretariat, periodical conferences and a political committee. The proposal that the chairmanships of the various committees should be held by representatives of the different countries in annual rotation should elicit widespread comment.

At the moment when M. Briand is releasing his questionnaire, several other French statesmen are starting for Berlin to attend a meeting of the Pan-European committee. Louis Loucheur heads this delegation and is accompanied by Joseph Barthelemy and Daniel Serruys. From Berlin M. Loucheur will go to Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest to discuss with the interested governments the methods of applying the Paris convention for regulating the problem of eastern European reparations.

Round-Trip Ocean Flight Scheduled

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Capt. Harry W. Lyon, navigator of the plane Southern Cross on its Australian flight, said May 16 that his plans to make the first transatlantic aerial round trip were well under way.

He declared the flight, to be attempted this summer, would start and end in Maine. Lyon will be accompanied by Mrs. Keith Miller and Capt. William Lancaster, Australian fliers, who had been announced as his companions on a proposed east-west Atlantic hop this year before the Maine flier decided to make a round-trip flight.

Lyon said he proposed to make the flight an experiment in navigation to determine how accurately he can follow a predetermined time schedule, route and plan of landing places. He said his course would take him to Ireland, England, France and thence to this country. His plane is under construction in California.

OWENS FARM BOARD ATTORNEY

WILLISTON, N. D. (AP)—William G. Owens of Williston on May 16 announced he had been appointed attorney for the Federal Farm Board. He said he would go to Washington to take up his new duties June 1. Mr. Owens has lived here 20 years.

HINDUS GET MOSLEM AID IN DISORDERS

Indian Muhammadans Said to Be Affected by Deadlock in Palestine

400 BEGIN MARCH ON BIG SALT WORKS

Forces Massed to Oppose Attempt on Wadala Depot —Moderates for Peace

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Growing unrest among the Muhammadan population of India is being viewed with concern in European circles here. Moslems, who for weeks have abstained from participation in the civil disobedience campaign, now appear to be drawing near the Nationalist leaders through agitation of a cause entirely outside India itself—the treatment of Moslems in Palestine.

Moslem quarters here were at a standstill on May 16 with observance of a day of protest in sympathy with the Arabs of Palestine. Although the protest nominally was confined to Moslem shopkeepers, a number of Hindus participated and also closed their shops.

The Moslems passed resolutions warning the British that if they did not satisfy Moslem claims in Palestine, the Muhammadans would have to take steps to compel recognition of those claims.

In a huge parade through the streets of Bombay, Moslems carried banners inscribed with "Down With the Balfour Declaration," and other pro-Arab mottoes. Mohamed Ali, Moslem leader, in a speech, said he viewed with grave concern "the oppressions of Pathans in Peshawar."

He announced that he had applied to the Bombay Government for permission to see Mahatma Gandhi in his prison at Yeroda, near Poona, and to consult with him as to measures of bringing about peace in India. He said he also had discussed the situation with the Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

Secret trials are being held for those arrested at Sholapur in connection with recent rioting there, and several severe sentences are said to have been passed.

Newspaper men have in some cases been denied facilities for gathering news at Sholapur, and some have returned to Bombay.

Police Massed on Road to Check Big Salt Raid

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Four hundred civil desobedience volunteers May 17 began a march upon the salt works of Wadala. The procession started from Congress House.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya led the volunteers.

The procession marched past one of the largest concentrations of armed police mustered since the beginning of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign of civil resistance.

Six hundred officers, 100 of them with firearms, were stationed at Jacob Circle and elsewhere on the route to the salt depot, seven miles from Bombay.

Elaborate preparations for arrests, if necessary, to thwart an actual rail included preparation of quarters in the development department buildings of Worli, around which is a barbed wire barrier through which electric current can be circulated.

Police Halt Third Raid on Dharsaana Salt Depot

DHARSAANA, India (AP)—Government police May 17 halted a third raid upon the Dharsaana salt pans. Followers of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, without her personal leadership, marched upon the depot and were stopped in the roadway, as they had been in their attempt May 15.

Taking the same route as before, the volunteers at about the same spot were stopped and surrounded by a cordon of police.

They began to sing religious songs and to spin, duplicating in virtually all particulars their behavior when, with Mrs. Naidu at their head, they submitted to the previous passive frustration of their plans.

Officer's House Bombed

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—A bomb was thrown into a house occupied by the officer in charge of the Chibpore police station at Howrah, May 16.

The bombing occurred while the officer and his wife and children were asleep. The bomb smashed windows and threw fragments about the room, but nobody was hurt.

WELSH CHILDREN BRING MESSAGE TO VIENNA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—"Good Will Day" was celebrated here by an assembly of more than 3000 children in the people's park, the Prater, where a message of peace from the children of Wales was read by one of their number. The President of the Republic, Wilhelm Miklas, and Johann Schober, the Chancellor, were among those present.

The former addressed the children on the importance of world peace, emphasizing the great contribution they could make by rendering service through the improvement of their own country. Numerous radiocast concerts and speeches on good will were given throughout central Europe this week.

Elegance of Treasure Room Adorns Library's Rare Books

Marble Floor and Soft-Toned Walls Add Charm to Repository of Medieval Manuscripts, Miniatures and Rich Typography

A treasure room, unified in its atmosphere as a repository under suitable exhibition conditions for some of the choice possessions of the Boston Public Library, has been opened to the public after nearly a year spent in those changes which would cause the room to conform to the highest standard in such matters.

Architecturally, nothing about the room has been changed except to exchange the former simple cement floor to one of imported marble. Yet now this room, which was formerly a third floor music room whose windows giving on the courtyard permit floods of sunlight throughout the day, has a completely new feeling of distinguished elegance.

The walls have been done over in soft, varnished colors. On one wall hangs John Singleton Copley's admirable portrait of Charles I at the time of his appearance in the House of Commons to demand the extradition of five impeached members. On another wall are the Duplessis and Creuze paintings of Franklin.

In passing it is interesting to note that the placing of the Copley portrait in this room makes it accessible for the first time to the public since the library occupied its present building.

Shelves for 6000 Volumes

There are shelves about the room for approximately 6000 volumes which have been selected from the library's special collections, the Barton collection of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature, the Prince collection of Americana, the Ticknor collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature, the Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial, Thayer and other collections which total some 60,000 volumes. The room is also equipped with wall safes for guarding the rarest treasures of the library.

The exhibition with which the library trustees open the new room is a general collection designed to indicate to the public the scope and particularities of the possessions of the library.

Medieval manuscripts on parchment, illuminated miniatures, fifteenth century books printed in many European countries, Shakespeare folios and quartos and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed, together with some of the rarest examples of early American prose printings. Finally autographed letters and parts of manuscripts are shown, revealing the fact that the library has as its only rival in the possession of such rarities the New York Public Library.

Rich in Medieval Manuscripts

For many visitors probably the medieval manuscripts will prove the most fascinating. There are about 20 of these on view. The most conspicuous is a long roll—a "Universal History" in French, giving the history of the world to the end of the fourteenth century. Fifty-seven miniatures, painted in many colors, are strewn over the text.

St. Augustine's "The City of God," written in the middle of the fifteenth century by Frater Theodoric, a Dutch scribe, is the most artistic medieval manuscript in the library. The first three pages are inclosed in richly illuminated borders.

The larger number of the library's manuscripts formerly belonged to the library of the Earl of Ashburnham. Others, some of the finest examples, were owned by William Morris.

Of fifteenth century books the library has about 200 copies. About 40 are included in the present exhibit. At the upper end of the case is a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types. In the opinion of bibliophiles, the first printed book is one of the most beautiful that have ever been printed.

A leaf from a copy of the first dated Bible—14 August, 1462—lies next in the case. Johann Fust and Peter Schoffer, former partners of Gutenberg, were its printers. Johann Eggestein, the excellent Augsburg master, produced the next volume, a Latin Bible. The heavy, black letters with their alternating thin and thick strokes are very effective.

Thomas à Kempis's collected works, containing also his immortal "The Imitation of Christ," are shown in the 1494 Nuremberg edition. The volume by the meek little monk of Mount St. Agnes is entirely unadorned, though printed creditably well by Caspar Hochfeder.

From a typographical point of view, Ptolemy's Cosmographia, printed in 1482, has a special interest. Its beautiful large Roman types are among the finest cut in Germany during the fifteenth century. There are 32 maps in the volume. One of these includes Greenland, presented as a peninsula of northern Europe. This is the first map of American land, and is regarded by Scandinavian historians as a proof that the New World was known long before the discoveries of Columbus.

The largest volume on view is a copy of a part of Vincent de Beauvais's "Mirror of the World," the great encyclopedia of the Middle Ages. An iron chain, 10½ inches long, is attached to the binding. In the Middle Ages when books were scarce, the more valuable volumes were usually tied to the bench for their "proper" protection.

Among the Italian incunabula two volumes printed by Nicholas Jenson may attract the student of typography. There are few people in the history of printing whose influence was so far-reaching as that of Jenson, a Frenchman by birth, but who worked in Venice from 1469 till 1481."

His Roman types have been the models for innumerable type designers to our day, though no one excelled his types in their simple, wholesome, human quality.

SALVATION ARMY HOLDS AMERICAN GOLDEN JUBILEE

(Continued from Page 1)

from other countries to take part in the Golden Jubilee Conference.

Following the procession of Army leaders to the stage, Commander Booth walked alone and briskly up the long aisle from the back of the auditorium. She was dressed almost severely, in black with a red vest—the Salvation Army colors. On her left shoulder were the looped cords of red and yellow, the official insignia worn by officers in the organization, with the additional heavy white cord which she alone wears in token of her office as Commander-in-Chief. As she walked up the auditorium the vast audience rose to its feet and remained standing until she reached the platform.

Commander Booth in her address declared that her "feelings were untranslatable" and that the enthusiasm of her welcome made her feel that "although long has been the way we have traveled together, we are not weary of each other yet."

She continued: "The greatest of all law is the law of progressive development; in it men grow wise, they grow great, but in the spiritual kingdom it is impossible to estimate its far-reaching issues and the grandeur of its growth."

Mr. Copeland in a speech in which he praised the organization's work highly, characterized the gathering as one of the most remarkable he had ever seen in New York City.

A feature of the occasion was the rendition of a special orchestral composition, "The Salvation Army," written by John Philip Sousa for the celebration and conducted by the composer.

The pageant depicted historic events in New England, the East, middle West, South and West, and illustrated the part which the Salvation Army has played in the development of the country.

FORT TO OPPOSE MORROW FOR U.S. SENATE AS A DRY

(Continued from Page 1)

just to me in denying me freedom of action in a matter involving my own deep conviction.

"The true motive for my candidacy is obvious. I am opposed to any return of the sale of intoxicating liquor under any known or suggested form of law or regulation. I believe in the Eighteenth Amendment and I am unwilling that my native state should directly or indirectly go on record for its repeal.

"Mr. Frelinghuysen stands for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment with a nebulus plan which can mean only the government's entrance into the liquor business. I am opposed to the government's entrance into any business—and, last of all, into the business of selling liquor.

"Mr. Morrow is more definite. He proposes simply a return to the legal status which prevailed prior to prohibition. His proposed new amendment confers no power or duty on the federal government which it did not always possess. . . .

Cites Parallel of Slavery

"Until the Civil War, the Constitution permitted states' rights in the control of the traffic in slaves. Until the Eighteenth Amendment the Constitution permitted states' rights in the control of the traffic in liquor. In each case, the people solemnly resolved that the nation could not permit individual states to continue practices injurious to themselves and to the nation as a whole. There is no more chance of retreat from one position than from the other. The legalized traffic in liquor will never return to the United States.

"I recognize that apparently the odds are against my victory; that the people of New Jersey are supposedly more strongly against prohibition than are those of any other State, but I cannot believe that after full and free discussion their reasoned determination will follow their present apparent mood. . . .

"My opponents are men of high character and distinguished public service. On all other real issues I assume we are in practical accord. I hope that those who agree with me on prohibition will be satisfied with the opportunity my candidacy gives to vote their conviction and will not make a useless gesture of a third ticket. . . .

"I have but a few thousand with which to match the financial strength of my opponents and their friends. I appeal for support—both national and financial—from those who share my beliefs . . . The issue is prohibition—not friendship. The liquor traffic is outlawed and must so remain."

Unitarian Week Varied in Events

Unitarian Anniversary Week is to open May 18 with annual business and platform meetings of the denominational groups, many of which wil ltake place in Tremont Temple, Arlington Street Church, King's Chapel, First Church in Boston, Bulfinch Place, and the Old South Church.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot is to preach the anniversary sermon from his own pulpit in Arlington Street Church Sunday evening, on the text, "There Go the Ships." The annual children's day service at 3:30 at the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Park on "Early Days of the Puritans in Boston."

The Unitarian Building at 25 Beacon Street will be open for delegates and their friends from 2:30 to 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon and during the rest of the week. Similar hospitality will be extended by the Unitarian Laymen's League, 16 Beacon Street; the Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, and the Children's Mission to Children at 20 Ashburton Place.

The remainder of the week is to be filled with various meetings of organizations carrying on specific church activities.

PROVIDENCE GIRL WINS FELLOWSHIP

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A $30,000 fund, the income from which is to provide a $1500 fellowship annually for a graduate student who has completed one year of work, was given Pembroke College in Brown University, May 16, by Miss Abbott's School Alumnae Association.

Miss Mildred E. Carlen of this city, who received her Ph. B., from Brown in 1924 and her Cc. M. to 1927, is the first recipient of the fellowship.

Air-Minded Boys Compete for Place in Model Airplane Elimination Test

First place in the Greater Boston model aircraft elimination tests on May 17 was won by Chester Wolowitz, South Boston, whose model remained aloft 62 2-5 seconds. Second place went to Harold Leitland, Boston, whose miniature plane stayed in the air 58 3-10 seconds, while third place was taken by Nathan Markowitz for a flight of 57¼ seconds.

Youthful impresarios of flight, carefully carrying their fragile airplane models in home-made containers and handling them as though each were a rare old Stradivarius violin, gathered early at Soldiers Field, opposite Harvard Stadium, Brighton.

The contest was held under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston, Inc., and Boston Junior Achievement, the winner being qualified for competition in the New England contest which will be held at Springfield, Mass., May 31, in conjunction with the national air races and dedication of Bowles Field.

It was a day hardly favorable to the best performance of the skeleton-like devices—the power of which, without exception, was furnished by a twisted rubber band—for the breeze was gusty and strong, but the boys were undaunted. They bent over their "instrument cases," puttered with paper and mucilage, bent a wing tip here and mended a torn fabric there. They sniffed the breeze like ancient mariners, tilting the noses of their planes to meet the gusts; made tentative flights; conferred in little groups, wisely tossing about the terminology of aeronautics—and, one by one, took their places in the field for their tests.

The models were not restricted to any particular type, although most of them were the wedge-shaped monoplane type with twin propellers. One of the rules of the contest was that each model must be made and flown by the contestant. The models were also required to have a wing area of not less than 125 square inches, and to weigh not less than one ounce per 50 square inches.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness possibly followed by rain late in the afternoon or night; moderate shifting winds mostly west to north; humidity below 90; slight forest fire hazard.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness and cooler tonight, probably followed by rain and cooler Sunday; moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northeast.

Northern New England: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and cooler, probably followed by rain Sunday night; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest and north.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Memphis	68
Atlantic City	66	Montreal	56
Boston	64	Nantucket	62
Buffalo	48	New Orleans	76
Calgary	36	New York	66
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	62
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	60
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	40	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	40	San Francisco	52
Galveston	76	St. Louis	50
Hatteras	76	St. Paul	36
Helena	40	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	78
Kansas City	44	Washington	64
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:46 p. m., Sunday 3:52 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

STUDENT-TEACHERS ELECT

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Howard G. Lane of Hampton was elected president of the New Hampton Students and Teachers' Association of New Hampshire at the annual meeting of the organization here May 16. Other officers elected were: W. G. Veasey, Laconia, first vice-president; J. Benton Caldon, Concord, second vice-president; Miss Minnie B. Cornwall, Concord, secretary-treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS WEEK ENDS AT BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Odd Fellows Week closed May 16 with the forty-fifth annual assembly of the state Rebekahs. There are 8570 of them in Vermont, it was disclosed at the business session.

Officers elected were: President, Mrs. Bessie Tyndall, Burlington; Vice-President, Miss Josephine H. Taylor, Highgate Center; Warden, Mrs. Laura B. Worthen, Montpelier; Secretary, Miss Emma H. Gates, Ludlow; Treasurer, Mrs. Eva M. Hazen, Windsor; Marshal, Mrs. Hattie G. Page, Hyde Park; Conductor, Mrs. Jessie Kidder, Woodstock; Inside Guardian, Mrs. Martha Reynolds, Proctor; Outside Guardian, Mrs. Mardel Coates, Derby; Chaplain, Mrs. Ethel Banister, Springfield.

$140,047 FOR NASHUA

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—The fund for relieving conditions caused by the fire here 12 days ago totaled $140,047 on May 16. Of this amount, $96,000 was subscribed by Nashua residents and $18,000 by residents of other New Hampshire communities. Massachusetts subscribed $17,000; New York, $3000, and Illinois, $1250. A $25 contribution was received from Japan.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Celebration of 116th anniversary of Norway's declaration of independence, by United Norwegian Societies of Greater Boston; speaking and musical program; Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 7.

Annual dinner, Pianoforte Teachers Society; speaking and entertainment; Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Malden Tercentenary celebration, closing night, banquet, concert and dance; Armory, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club, members' night; talk by the Rev. James Whitcomb Brougher, on "The Masonic Acrostic," Clubhouse, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."
Copley—"The Ackroyd Mystery."
Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."
Plymouth—"The Criminal Code."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lilac day, Arnold Arboretum.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:30.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walks, meet at Carleton Path, 6:30; Winchester Reservoirs, meet at North Dam, 6.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, State Suite, all day.

EVENTS MONDAY

Pre-convention gala day, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, all day.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Associated Press, State Dining Room, 10; luncheon, 1.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walks, meet at Carleton Path, 6:30; Winchester Reservoirs, meet at North Dam, 6.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England; Saturday drawing classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors. Peasant painting of Japan. Loan exhibition of 18th century painting, in honor of Prof. Chauncey B. Tinker of Yale. Through May 19. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Admission free. Gems and gem stones, arranged alphabetically, with gems that come from quartzes in special section. Japanese boy's festival set. 350 dolls that show the costumes and customs of many lands. Colonial doll house completely furnished.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by Harold Gaze. Through May 24.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—One hundred American prints, selected by the American Art Dealers' Association. Through May 31.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by S. J. Guernsey, C. H. Nordstrom, J. H. Garo and H. B. Bettenger. Through May 24.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of landscapes and flowers by Jane Peterson. Through May 24.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Fifty selected proofs from fine prints of the year. Through May 31.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Max Bohm, John Noble, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margarett Sargent and Morris Hall Pancoast.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through May 31.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists; etchings and prints of old and modern Boston; through May 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings by Timothy Cole, paintings of athletic subjects in color, early American maps.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings and paintings of sailors and marines by Charles E. Heil; etchings of airplanes and the sea by Charles H. Woodbury. Japanese exhibition loaned by the Junior Red Cross. Through May 29.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and oil paintings by Bertram Hartman. Through May 29.

Dartmouth Bookstall, 265 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of birds, hand carved and painted, by Robert W. Means.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Weekend Pop Concerts

TONIGHT

Procession of Bacchus ..... Delibes
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers," Pierné
"Pathetic" Symphony, No. 6—Third Movement ..... Tchaikovsky
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Finale, Violin Concerto in E minor Mendelssohn
Soloist—Rolland Tapley
"España" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Waltz, "Roses from the South" ..... Strauss
Selection, "New Moon" ..... Romberg
(a) Guns ..... O'Hara
(Baritone solo—Harry Newcombe)
(b) Our Director, Camp Song .. Bigelow
(Conducted by Rolland Tapley, musical director, Camp Medomak.)

SUNDAY NIGHT
RUSSIAN-TCHAIKOVSKY PROGRAM

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Kammenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
"Panaderos" ..... Glazounoff
"Elli, Elli" ..... Arranged by Jacchia
Solo trumpet: Georges Mager
Capriccio Espagnol .... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Pathetic" Symphony, Third Movement, Allegro Molto Vivace .... Tchaikovsky
Fifth Symphony, Second Movement, Andante Cantabile ..... Tchaikovsky
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite..Tchaikovsky
Overture Solennelle, "1812"..Tchaikovsky

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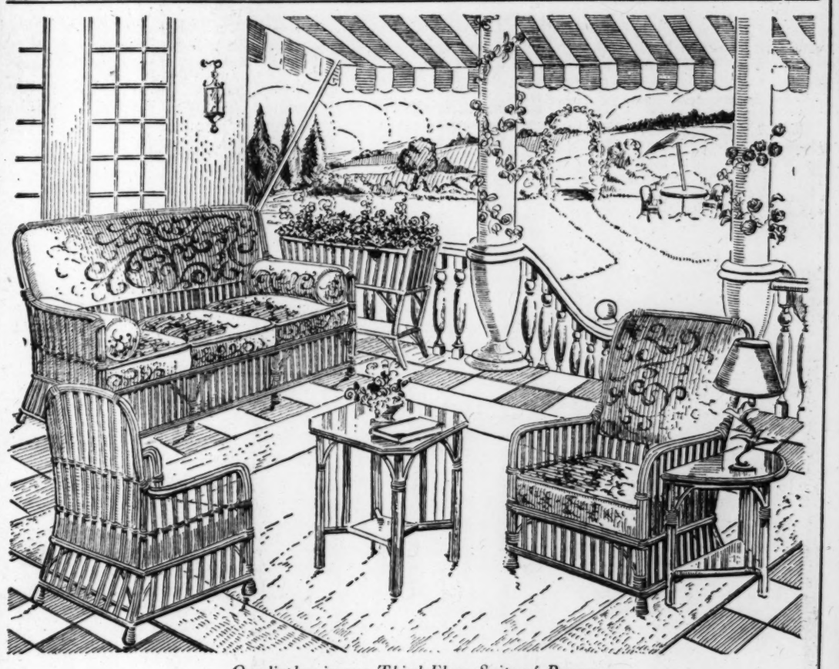
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MORROW TAKEN TO BE SINCERE BUT MISTAKEN

Local Option, Senators Say, Would Only Bring Back Old Wet Days

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The local option system of state liquor control proposed by Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, as a "solution" of enforcement problems would only increase the troubles, in the opinion of Senators here who recall days of local option in their own states.

Giving credit to Mr. Morrow for sincerity, senators who commented here declared that the entire experience of states that adopted local option or state-wide prohibition prior to the Volstead Act was that importation of liquor from neighboring wet states was the major obstacle to enforcement.

"The chief difficulty in the state enforcement days," said Arthur Capper, (R.), Senator from Kansas, "would be revived if Mr. Morrow's proposal were put into effect. In Kansas we were constantly met with the problem of keeping out liquor from Kansas City, Mo., where it was sold legally. Bootlegging existed all the time. Bootlegging would come back if Mr. Morrow's proposal for wet and dry states were adopted. When it came to national prohibition our state was practically unanimous for the law, simply because we had seen liquor bootlegged over our borders. There can be no state that has had experience with such conditions as that between Kansas and Missouri that would agree with Mr. Morrow that his proposal would end enforcement difficulties. He is absolutely wrong. It would increase trouble, not diminish it."

Other Republican senators, who did not wish to make public statements and become involved in a local New Jersey primary fight, took a view similar to that of Mr. Capper.

Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, also recalled that the chief obstacle to enforcement prior to national prohibition, and under the operation of the old Webb-Kenyon Act, was the illicit importation of liquor from wet states into dry states

"He is just deceiving himself," Mr Sheppard said, referring to Mr. Morrow. "I give him credit for honesty, but there is no substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment; anything else means simply going back to the old wet days. The great difficulty then was the transfer of legal bootleg liquor from wet states into dry states where it was illegal."

Representing a less kindly view to Mr. Morrow, T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, accused the Ambassador of "wet demagoguery," in his appeal to change the law. "He is striving to get votes by holding out a false promise of beer to the masses. There is no chance of prohibition repeal and Mr. Morrow knows it," he declared.

Frelinghuysen Declares Morrow Is Saloon's Hope

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Criticism of the Morrow plan for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, restoring to the states the control of the liquor business, was voiced by Mr. Morrow's opponent in the Republican senatorial primaries of New Jersey, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, who declared May 16 that Mr. Morrow's program offers a "loophole for the return of the saloon."

"There is a vital point of difference between Mr. Morrow's attitude and my own," Mr. Frelinghuysen said. "In reaching my conclusion that the Eighteenth Amendment should be replaced I left no loophole for the return of the saloon, whereas, in spite of Mr. Morrow's stated opposition to the saloon, his program inevitably must permit the return of the saloon under the advocacy of a state rights policy for the regulation of the liquor traffic.

"It will mean a reversal of whatever progress has thus far been made and really means a return to the conditions which resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment being enacted in the law."

Flag Raised Over New Light Cruiser

In a colorful ceremony at the Charlestown Navy Yard May 17, the newly constructed light cruiser, Northampton, was placed in commission in the presence of high navy officials and about 1000 visitors.

The Northampton was recently completed at the Fore River shipyard and was turned over to navy officials April 15. Capt. J. J. Hyland, captain of the yard, had had charge of the vessel since that time and ordered the Stars and Stripes to be raised aboard ship, turning over the command to Capt. Walter N. Vernou.

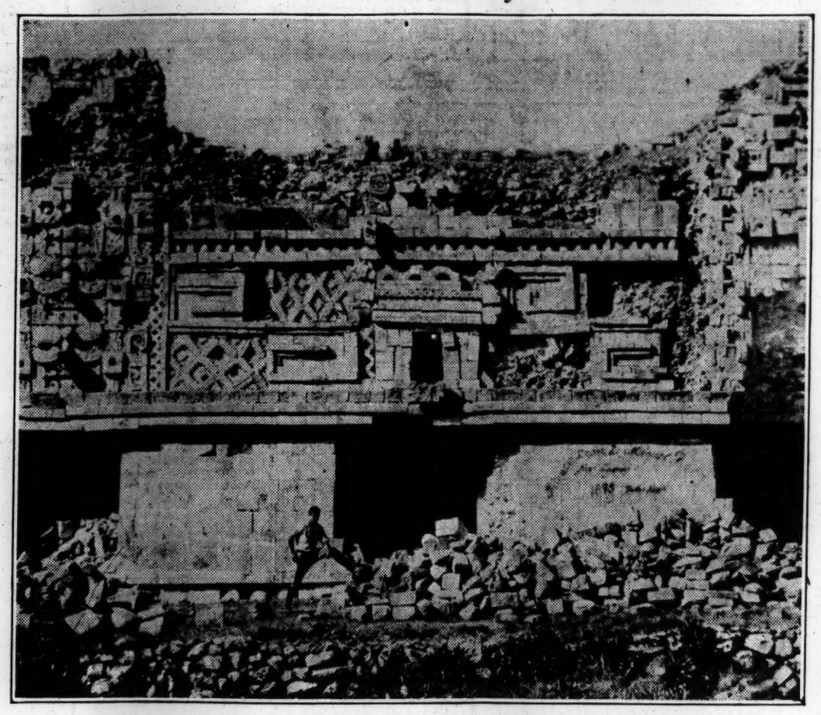
Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the Navy Yard, made a brief address congratulating the officers upon being assigned to the splendid new vessel, to which Captain Vernou responded. The Northampton will remain at the yard for a month or more, completing final preparations for active service, following which the ship will leave on a "shakedown" cruise of about six weeks.

CENSUS RETURNS

Further census returns from New England cities and towns have been received by the Associated Press as follows:

Amesbury, Mass., 11,887, gain of 1851; Burlington, Mass., 1722, gain of 885; Bridgeport, Conn., 147,206, gain of 3651.

Where Bats Have Held Sway for Centuries



WORLD TO SEE COPY OF MAYAN RUIN

The So-Called Nunnery Quadrangle of the Mayan Ruins of Uxmal in Yucatan Is to Be Reproduced at an Exhibit at the Coming World Fair at Chicago. The Picture Shows the South Side Detail of the North Building in the Quadrangle. The Party Has Maps, Surveys, Photographs and Plaster Casts of Some of the More Important Details to Assist Them in the Reproduction. They Also Have Discovered Many New Hieroglyphic Monuments and Investigated Eleven Temples Not Previously Studied.

Parade Is Climax to Malden's Celebration of Tercentenary

Civic and Military Procession Two Miles Long Marks Close of Observance—Mayors of New and Old Cities Review March

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALDEN, Mass.—The highlight of Malden's Tercentenary celebration was the mammoth civic and military parade May 17, comprising seven divisions and over two miles in length. Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Bacon was chief marshal of the parade with Maj. C. D. Berg, chief of staff.

Next in the roster, following the Haverhill Legion Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, were William A. Hastings, Mayor of Malden, Arthur Laver Clarke, Mayor of Maldon, Eng., and city government officials. Later Mayor Hastings and Mayor Clarke reviewed the parade from the stand in front of the Baptist Church on Main Street, while the chief marshal reviewed in front of the State Armory on Mountain Avenue.

The first division, numbering approximately 1000 marchers, comprised military organizations, and the second, veterans of wars, including a delegation in automobiles from Post 40. G. A. R. Boy Scouts marched in the third division and the Immaculate Conception Cadet Brigade in the fourth. Fraternal organizations made up the fifth division. Among these were Clan MacNeil, headed by the famous Scottish bagpipe band which came for the occasion from Clan MacPherson in Lawrence. The sixth divi- and city departments.

The seventh division, with Frederick M. Loring as marshal, comprised floats, decorated automobile and a trades division. Cash prizes were awarded to the banner floats and best-decorated automobiles.

Included in the 22 floats were two contributed by the Street and Water Department which presented a comparison of the past with today as regards water works, streets, and traffic. The float of the Malden Girl Scout Council also gave a contrast of the old and the new. In the forefront uniformed Girl Scouts engaged in the modern manner, in the same kind of tasks that grandmother used to do, while in the rear girls in old-fashioned costumes carried on as of old with spinning wheel and distaff.

Children of the American Revolution presented a liberty float bedecked in colonial colors of orange and blue.

The First National Bank of Malden presented Governor Winthrop landing at Salem, and the Malden Savin Bank depicted industry through thrift. A colonial family was represented in the float of the Women's Republican Club. The F. N. Joslin Company depicted John Eliot preaching to the Indians and Boyd's presented a mammoth Dennison girl, whose rainbow-hued paper skirts enveloped the entire float. Blood's Market portrayed a beehive; the Converse Lodge, Knights of Pythias, a defree team; and the Forestdale Rod and Gun Club, a scene of animal life.

As a sample of old-time vehicular traffic the Malden Safety Council entered in the parade a quaint twin-baby carriage, with separate canopies for the respective twins, which dates back to 1835.

Guests of honor at the closing banquet at the State Armory follow: Gov. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Underhill, Mayor and Mrs. Arthur Laver Clarke, and Mayor and Mrs. William A. Hastings.

Blind to Operate Boston Factory

A factory manned by residents at the Perkins Institution for the Blind and equipped with modern machinery for the production of pillows and mattresses, chair reseating appliances, and other commodities, is to be opened May 22 at 549 East Fourth Street, South Boston. The building is a five-story fireproof structure containing 25,000 square feet of floor area.

In addition to the manufacturing departments are the printing plant of the Weekly News in Braille type, and the section for hair and feather renovating. Recreation rooms, shower baths and other conveniences are included.

Dedicatory services are to be held at 3:30 p. m., when Gov. Frank G. Allen, Gen. Francis Henry Appleton president of the board of trustees of the Perkins Institution, and Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston public schools, are scheduled to speak. Open house is to be observed at the building all day.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Helen G. Borton, Woodstown, N. J.
H. B. Wharton, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. H. B. Wharton, Roanoke, Va.
Miss Elizabeth Burgess, Bluefield, W. Va.
Lady Liola V. Dunbar, Harrogate, England
Miss Bernice H. Sullivan, Washington, D. C.
Fay A. Sullivan, Washington, D. C.
Alta G. Ferguson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. A. D. Clark, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Sara D. Mayo, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Sara C. Edes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Archibald Edes, Los Angeles, Calif.
P. J. Hibler, Salem, Ore.
Kati L. Barry, London, England
Mrs. Dorothy Jorstad, Oslo, Norway
Mrs. P. J. Hibler, Salem, Ore.

MAYAN HISTORY IS PUSHED BACK FIVE CENTURIES

Tulane University Party Reports Discoveries of Fresh Importance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—History of the Mayan ruins of Uxmal in Yucatan has been pushed back probably 500 years or more as a result of studies made by the Chicago World's Fair Expedition, conducted by Tulane University, Dr. Frans Blom, the director, wired to its Chicago sponsors.

Dr. Blom's telegram stated that 19 hieroglyphic monuments or steles had been located, "the largest amount ever found in one Yucatan ruin at one time," and declared that the discovery would force changes in present theories.

The expedition is expected back in New Orleans about May 20. Having completed the task of measuring and taking plaster casts of the so-called Nunnery Quadrangle, which is to be reproduced for the Chicago World's Fair, the Tulane staff is returning home to complete its work. The men are bringing maps and surveys, some 300 photographs and reports of investigations of 11 temples not previously studied.

Dr. Blom wrote in enthusiastic terms of the co-operation accorded his staff by the Mexican Government. At one time a special Pullman car was put at the disposal of the expedition. The Governor of Yucatan assisted to the fullest extent.

The Tulane archæologist was assisted in his work by engineers, architects, sculptors and students of Tulane University. When they arrived on the scene, the company had to drive away swallows and bats that had held sway for centuries.

"The more we got into our work," Dr. Blom wrote, "the more we realized what excellent architects these builders of Uzmal were."

The Mayan structures to be duplicated in Chicago will house examples of Indian civilization from the Mayan age to the present.

British Drivers End India-London Trip

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two British motorists—J. A. R. Bromage and S. G. Stubbs, with an Indian chauffeur, completed a 6000-mile drive in 41 running days from Lahore in the Punjab on their arrival in London on May 16, in a 20-horsepower Armstrong-Siddeley car, which, despite the journey across mountains, plains and deserts, looked very little the worse for wear.

The route taken passed through Baluchistan, crossed the Persian Desert to Teheran, thence through Irak to Syria. It was intended to pass through Turkey, but owing to the loss of certain documents and permits this was impossible, so from Syria the journey had to be continued by steamer to Greece. From the Balkans they passed through Austria and Germany to Calais.

One thousand miles of country was traversed where no roads existed and where second or bottom gear was necessary, sometimes reducing the daily mileage to 10. Throughout the journey, the travelers had only two punctures, one being caused by a sandal nail in the Syrian desert, the other from a cut by horseshoe. The car is four years old and had already covered 54,000 miles before its latest venture.

JERUSALEM ORDERLY ON 'PALESTINE DAY'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Palestine Day passed off quietly throughout the country. There was a general stoppage of activities by Arab laborers and shopkeepers which the police declare was about 75 per cent effective.

The new Zionist headquarters was dedicated May 16 with a modest celebration.

BRITAIN READY FOR RATIFICATION OF NAVAL TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of the Washington naval conference in 1921.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. MacDonald both made a strong protest against this as a breach of confidence, the Liberal leader taking advantage of the justice of his position to subject Mr. Churchill to a severe lecture upon the impropriety of his conduct.

Stanley Baldwin claimed that the case was a "border" one, where there might be a legitimate doubt as to whether his lieutenant was justified, and the proposal he made was agreed to under which the leaders of the three parties are to meet to draw up definite rules to govern such cases in future.

Mr. Churchill in the end admitted that his statement ought not to have taken the form of a verbatim quotation.

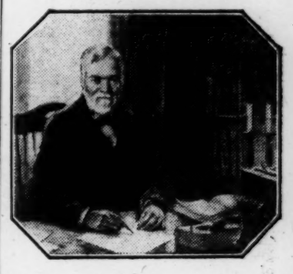
The significance of Mr. Churchill's offending quotation which it appears he had himself, as a member of the Cabinet, drafted for Mr. Lloyd George, lies in the fact that it settles in the negative the long-disputed question, now chiefly of historical interest, whether at the Washington conference in 1921 Great Britain was prepared to accept unconditionally Anglo-American parity in all classes of naval vessels. The document he quoted makes this completely clear. After welcoming the proposal of Mr. Balfour (as he then was) to press for the total abolition of submarines, it says: "We apprehend however, that there is very little chance of the abolition of submarines being agreed upon, and in this event we must insist at all costs upon absolute freedom, in regard to the character and number of all vessels under, say 10,000 tons. We cannot, in face of French freedom to construct great submarine fleets, to say nothing of submarine and cruiser construction, allow other powers to enter into any agreement fettering our liberty to build whatever numbers and classes of cruisers and anti-submarine craft we may consider necessary to the maintenance of national and imperial life. . . . Even at the cost of a complete rupture we feel sure you will not agree to any restriction in this sphere without previous consultation with the Cabinet."

FOREST PRESERVES OPENED

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The forest fire menace having been eliminated by heavy rains throughout the State, Acting Gov. Herbert H. Lehman revoked on May 15 his proclamation closing the state forest preserves to all persons except those having business therein.

CARNEGIE SAID:

"Would not exchange it for millions"



CARNEGIE knew the value of millions, but there was one thing which he valued even more.

As a young man he worked for Colonel Anderson, a man of wide culture and fine tastes. Colonel Anderson took an interest in him, welcomed him to his library, guided him in his reading and choice of books.

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We think you will enjoy, also, a few moments in our Art Gallery, overlooking the Public Garden. Here are constantly changing exhibits of contemporary paintings, which we hope will give much pleasure to all who are interested in art, especially to those who have to crowd their "æsthetics" in a shopping or sightseeing tour.

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RAYMOND ROBINS, the Noted Publicist and One of the Greatest Orators in America.
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MRS. JESSIE NICHOLSON, Candidate for Governor of Maryland running against Gov. Ritchie.
CLARENCE DE MAR, Seven Times Winner of the Marathon Race.
BISHOP WILLIAM ANDERSON of the Methodist Church.
MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY, Popular and Effective Leader of Women in New England.
PROF. JOSEPH B. EAGAN, Principal of Harvard School, Charlestown.
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General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY
SPRINGFIELD

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

CROWDED RADIO STATION ISSUE BELIEVED MET

(Continued from Page 1)

used was unmodulated; that the apparatus might not necessarily work on distant stations and, in fact, that a proof of the validity of the claims could only be made if a much more complete demonstration were given, particularly on distant stations.

One critic, for example, made a comment on the claims in the following terms: "If the nonmodulation of the interfering oscillation is an essential condition for its elimination, the promised revolution has a long way to go. It would be interesting to know to what degree sensitivity has been sacrificed to obtain this result."

"We await further details, especially as to the actual results obtained in practice. We would suggest as a useful test, the reception in London of Stuttgart (833kc) while 2LO (842kc) is working. In view of the claims made for the system we feel, however, that we should apologize for suggesting anything so easy."

New Technique Needed

During the last few months a great deal of research and experimental work has been done in the laboratories of the British Radiostat Corporation Limited at 29 George Street, London. In view of the new principles on which the apparatus is constructed, new technique has had to be evolved and many problems which do not arise in the ordinary wireless receiver (even those which are normally called very sharply tuned) have had to be tackled. At the same time, the patent position has been cleared and the British Radiostat Corporation is now in a position to give a very complete demonstration of some of the inventions, so far as they apply to wireless reception, and to reveal to the technical press the circuits used and to allow a thorough examination of the whole apparatus.

Reverting to the chairman's speech at the Hyde Park Hotel on Nov. 28, the Stenode Radiostat principle was said to enable all existing stations to be received without interference and to enable a number of wireless services in the ether which can be conducted without interference with one another, to be multiplied by a large figure. The demonstration given in the laboratory of the British Radiostat Corporation was undertaken for the purpose of demonstrating conclusively that the claims above mentioned are fully justified.

Stations Separated

A demonstration was given showing, for example, the test suggested above, i. e., the separation of Stuttgart from London and, much more important than this, that stations which are actually heterodyning one another and proving by the heterodyne note that the separation is only 1000 or 2000 cycles, can be clearly separated and received in good quality. The sensitivity of the apparatus is now such that there was no need to produce the interference locally in order to demonstrate the principle, while it will be noticed that the quality of reproduction was of a very high order, giving a proper reproduction of all frequencies from the lowest to the highest.

It is interesting here to consider for a moment the present position in relation to radiocast transmissions. By general consent of wireless authorities throughout the world, radio telephony stations cannot be placed closer than 9000 or 10,000 cycles, for three reasons. Firstly, it is claimed that satisfactory reception of all the frequencies which it is desired to include in radiocast reception, cannot be effected unless the receiver responds not only to the carrier wave frequency, but to a band of frequencies approximately 5000 cycles on each side of the carrier wave. Secondly, that if stations are placed closer than this, the so-called side band frequencies will heterodyne with one another producing interference. Thirdly, that the carrier waves will heterodyne, producing an audible beat note.

These arguments are based upon a generally accepted view of the side band theory and are logical enough if the premises are sound.

Facts Not Theories Sought

In this connection a controversy has arisen with regard to the side band theory in Nature magazine and other places, but it should be pointed out that neither Dr. Robinson nor any official of the British Radiostat Corporation has taken part in this discussion. Indeed, whatever views may be held upon the side band theory, the purpose of this demonstration was not to deal with theories but with facts, and it was desired to show that the reception of the carrier wave alone, or rather the carrier wave with a very few cycles on either side, was sufficient to get a proper reception of all the modulations of radio telephony.

Whether or not side bands exist, the whole of the work in conjunction with this receiver has been based on the assumption that the carrier wave has its amplitude modulated and carries all the modulations necessary.

Briefly, the Stenode Radiostat receiver consists of three parts—a wireless receiver for the purpose of picking up the transmissions; a special device or "gate" which serves to pass the carrier frequency with a very few cycles on either side; and a special detector and amplifier arrangement.

The apparatus functions quite normally so far as tuning is concerned, but owing to the extreme sharpness of tuning (greatly in excess of anything hitherto possible), the finest vernier dials have proved to be far too coarse, and actually a small variable condenser of the single plate variety is placed in parallel with the normal tuning condenser. This, in turn, is fitted with a slow motion control so that one complete rotation of the knob represents a capacity variation of 1 micro-farad, or a five-hundredth of the capacity of the ordinary tuning condenser as used in the normal wireless receiver. In spite of this, the knob when turned will pass completely through the modulation, from silence to silence, with a very small fraction of one turn. The effective width of the resonance curve is actually something of the order of 40 or 50 cycles at the most.

New Receiver Designed

At the present time, the actual "gate" to give the very high selectivity is provided by a piezo-electric crystal, although special valve circuits are at present being experimented with in the laboratory. In the apparatus demonstrated, a quartz crystal is used, but as this has only one narrow frequency band and it is desired to receive a large number of different frequencies over the radiocast band, a specially designed superheterodyne receiver is used for the purpose of converting the frequency of the incoming signals to exactly that of the "gate."

It should be emphasized, however, that no part of the high selectivity of the Stenode Radiostat receiver is due to the use of a superheterodyne and actually the superheterodyne is so arranged that the frame aerial is entirely non-directional. It can indeed be rotated when the receiver is tuned to a very weak signal without the slightest reduction in strength. Proof is also given by upsetting the adjustment of the apparatus that the selectivity is not due to the superheterodyne.

It may well be wondered why it is that so many experimenters and investigators have been misled in the past with regard to such fundamental facts as those disclosed by the demonstration. It is, for example, common knowledge that receivers which are made very sharply selective by ordinary methods, suffer badly in quality, being "boomy" and devoid of proper high note response. The American receivers, for example, which are very selective, enabling stations differing by 8000 or 9000 cycles to be separated, suffer badly in high note response and have very bad overall response curves.

It would appear therefore, and indeed has been proved in practice, that any further sharpening of the tuning of such receivers in this form would result in still further sacrifice of quality. American receivers, incidentally, have only obtained such quality as they possess, accompanied by their present selectivity, by using a relatively large number of tuned circuits

Selectivity and Damping

Because such receivers do not respond to any great extent to frequencies 4000 or 5000 cycles from the fundamental and because, at the same time, they do not give the proper high note response, it has been generally assumed that the loss of high note reproduction was due to the absence of the side frequencies. It is shown, however, in the Stenode Radiostat receiver, that a far better quality than with any American receiver yet tested in our laboratory is obtainable with a resonance curve of relatively few cycles in width. We must therefore look for another cause of the well-known phenomenon. Without going deeply into the theory, but merely with the idea of giving a general indication of the cause, we will consider the following facts.

Sharpness of tuning, or selectivity, and the damping of a circuit are closely associated. For example, a circuit of high damping is generally very unselective, and as one reduces the damping, so the circuit becomes more selective. In a circuit which has extremely low damping, low note modulations which are, so to speak, in the circuit for a longer time than the high note modulations (we are concerned here with the number of oscillations which go to make up a low or a high note modulation) build up to a much greater degree.

Put more simply, in a circuit, of very low damping into which are injected both high and low note received signals of the same intensity, the low notes will build up to a much larger degree than the high. We thus get bad effects from persistence, and without going into further detail, it might be said that the effect of using a circuit of very low damping, such as the "gate" circuit of the Stenode, is to produce the low notes disproportionately to the high. The distorting effect of this persistence is therefore corrected in the special amplifier portion of the Stenode receiver.

Oscillations Beaten Up

In the complete circuit diagram attached, it will be seen that signals are first of all received in a superheterodyne circuit, the oscillations from the separate oscillator being impressed on the screening grid of a screened grid detector valve. The received signals and the local oscillations are thus "beaten up" into a frequency to which the intermediate circuit of the superheterodyne is tuned.

In the apparatus demonstrated, the intermediate frequency is 107 kilocycles, and the last intermediate stage of the superheterodyne receiver is of a rather peculiar form, being tuned by a split variable condenser. The voltages across this circuit are impressed upon a quartz crystal in a special holder, but as it is desired to use what is known as a "quartz effect" alone, and as the quartz holder has a certain definite capacity, a bridge circuit is used for the purpose of balancing out the capacity of the mount, and thus leaving the quartz effect alone.

But for this balancing of the capacity of the crystal mount, tuning would still be relatively flat, as the capacity of the mount would pass a great deal of energy without giving any special selectivity. This is actually proved by substituting for the quartz an inert substance, such as air or glass, and missing out the balancing capacity in the other arm of the bridge. Quite good signals can thus be passed through the apparatus without obtaining the selectivity which is characteristic of the Stenode.

Adjusting Modulation

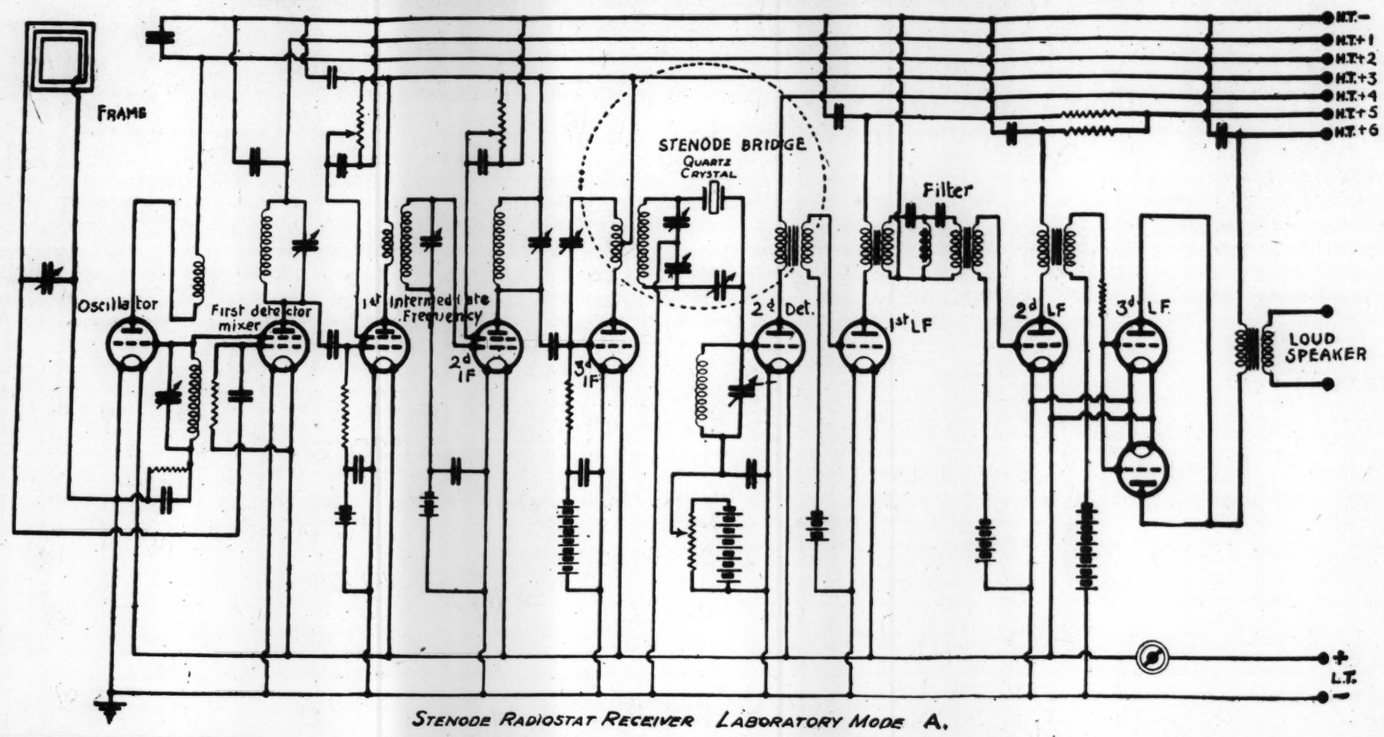
After passing through the quartz crystal, the signals are impressed upon the grid of the second detector. Owing to the effect previously mentioned, namely, that the very low damping of the quartz crystal circuit produces a signal with a very large continuous wave component and relatively small modulation, the anode bend detector is very heavily biased so as to bring the modulation on the correct portion of the curve. Adjustment of bias is provided here to suit a varying strength of signal.

After this, the signals are passed into a special amplifier which contains a filter circuit designed to give a flat overall response by correcting the effects of persistence.

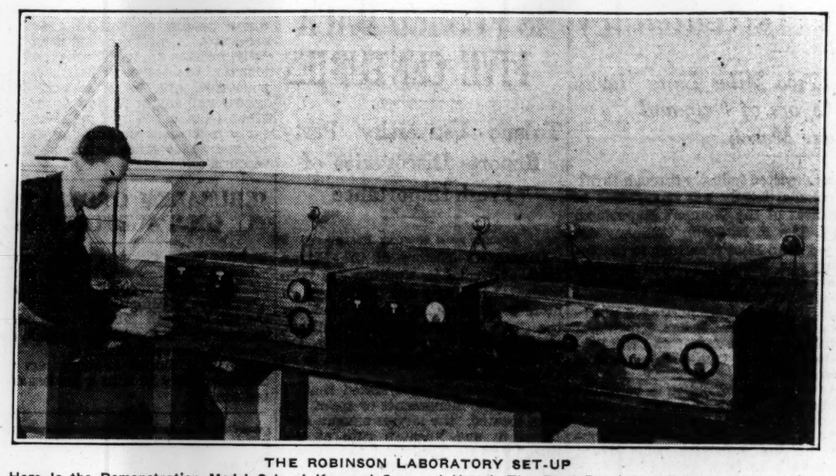
The apparatus shown was a special laboratory model with meters in various circuits and is not a commercial form suitable for general handling or general radiocast reception. Neither does the apparatus include many other refinements which are at present being developed in the laboratory. As mentioned earlier in these notes, the apparatus shown was demonstrated for the purpose of showing that the claims made for the Stenode Radiostat in November last were not exaggerated, and that the limitations on the number of radiocasting stations hitherto imposed need no longer exist when the Stenode Radiostat receiver is used.

These notes have so far applied only to the particular apparatus demonstrated, but it should be pointed out that important work in connection with the Stenode Radiostat patents is also being carried out on land line work, while, of course, the inventions have a very important bearing on the development of television which, so far, has been very considerably hampered owing to the wide band of frequencies necessary and the accompanying interference caused by any form of television which occupies more than the normal allotted band for radiocast transmissions.

HERE IS THE FIRST SHOWING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STENODE RADIOSTAT CIRCUIT



STENODE RADIOSTAT RECEIVER LABORATORY MODE A.



THE ROBINSON LABORATORY SET-UP

Here is the Demonstration Model Colonel Kennard Saw and Heard. The First Panel is the Super-het, the Next the Stenode Bridge and the Third the Audio Amplifier.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Boston Industrial Home."
5:15 Hiram Goldman Ensemble.
5:45 NBC, Skinner Organ Recital.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble
6:19 Announcement; news; baseball.
7:30 Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World."
8:30 NBC, "Captain of the Guard."
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces"; orchestra.
5:55 Kvanize Road Man.
6:03 Eddie Welch's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest period.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man; quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus" sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Concert orchestra.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Don Bigelow's orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New England Dairy and Food Council.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
7:29 Time; baseball; news; weather.
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle."
8:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
8:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
8:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons: "The Danites."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Will Osbourne's orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lowe's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Organ recital.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Alice Pealman, pianist.
5:15 Allen Raymond, soloist.
5:30 Instrumental Trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Song Contest; news; time.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 18

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

2:30 p. m.—Boston Musicians' Program.
3:00 Henry Heald, baritone.
3:30 Howard D. Harrington, tenor.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davon Quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Band Concert.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Lehar Program.
9:45 NBC, Women's octet; tenor soloist.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy-Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 NBC, Library of Congress Musicale.
4:30 NBC, Don Carlos's Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.
6:03 Michael Ahern, baritone.
6:30 American Legion Hour.
7:00 Apollo Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 NBC, Oilomatics: Harry Richman.
8:00 NBC, Emna Jettick Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's: Senator Borah of Idaho.
9:15 NBC, Ballad Opera: "Jolly Beggars."
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:15 Sport Digest; time.
10:16 WBZ Players.
11:15 Time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a.m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 to 11:00 CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p.m.—Time; "Truant Waves."
3:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violin; Kenyon Congdon, baritone.
8:30 CBS, Rev. Donald Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Gauchos' Argentine music.
6:50 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Soloists and orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Pennzoil Program: "Chic" Sale.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the air.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thousand Melodies."

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. New York.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, May 19

Concert Artist

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Chopin "Waltz" and "Nocturne" in one group, Gluck in Brahms arrangement, Schubert and Brahms in another group, by the well-known conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, which organization was featured under his baton this season in a "Family Party." Familiar concert works of Grieg, Wolf-Ferrari and Grainger by the orchestra under Don Voorhees. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Joseph Stopak, violin soloist; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). It is the Woolhouse "Strad" of Concertmaster Stopak, featured soloist, that speaks the strains of the "Meditation" from "Thais," new Roxy theme song. 7:35.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; concert orchestra (Firestone—WEAF Chain). Mr. Oliver has been heard on the "Gypsy" and "Jack Frost" programs, familiar NBC commercials. 8. NBC Pacific program. 9.

Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; concert orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Replete with characteristic bits. Medley of sea songs, "Frasquita," "Lazy Lou'siana Moon," by quartet; "Song o' My Heart," Mr. Parker's solo; lush string sextet pours forth Speaks' "Sylvia." 8:30.

Mary Hopple, contralto; Frank Luther, tenor; Arthur Snyder, narrator; two pianos; orchestra (Wander—WEAF Chain). Favorite Saint-Saens aria by Miss Hopple; theme songs "Love" and "Aren't We All?" by pianos; Maurice Chevalier medley at close. 10.

"Sign of the Shell" (Shell—WEAF Chain). Our "Music Lover" goes Russian whereupon is conjured for him a balalaika orchestra playing a "Red Sarafin" and "Trepak"; also, "Temple Bells," baritone solo; "Sweet Adeline" music, "Liebesfreud," "Spanish Serenade" and modern hits by orchestra. 10:30.

Orchestral

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). "La Feria" suite of Lacome; "Rigaudon" from "Xaviere" of Dubois; "Pizzicato Ostinato" or third movement of Tchaikovsky's "Fourth Symphony"; "Overture—The Bat" of Strauss. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist, gives some facts on sports and the classical origin of "Yes, We Have No Bananas." Male quartet. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). 9.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WJZ Chain). In Florence, Italy. 8:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Railroad stories. 10:30.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). Sea stories. 11.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF—T). Ballads to string quartet accompaniment. 7.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Tracy Y. Cannon, organist (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Rhythmic Music

Frank Salerno, tenor; Retting and Platt, piano duo; male trio; orchestra (Maytag-WJZ—T). Popular review, "Dizzy Fingers" specialty on pianos, and ballad "Sylvia" of Speaks. 9.

Talks

"International Viewpoints" (WEAF Chain). Exchange of programs by the NBC and the BBC. Sir Philip Kerr's talk from London last week began the series. Now William Hard, who covered the London Naval Conference for American listeners, will discuss "The Differences of British and American Politics." 4:40.

"The Chinese Wars" (WEAF—T). **James G. McDonald's** "World Today" feature. 7:15. Walter Winchell (Saks—WABC). Well-known metropolitan New York conductor of "This Town of Ours" and "Things I Never Knew Till Now," in a new series known as "Saks-34th-Street-Hour." 7:45.

GRAIN CORPORATION BUYS LARGE UNIT

CHICAGO (AP)—The Farmers' National Grain Corporation on May 16 announced the purchase of the Hall-Baker Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., one of the largest grain firms in the Southwest, with branches at Wichita, Kan., and Enid, Okla.

Officials of the grain co-operative regarded the purchase of the Hall-Baker Company as a "master stroke." They pointed out that it not only gives the national co-operative agency complete control of one of the most successful grain concerns in the country, but also establishes the corporation's export outlet for the southern territory.

The Week's Program Trend

Voices Across the Sea

TO MAKE things with one's own hands is a mark of craftsmanship. It is the mark of the radio amateur, from whose experiments, labors of affection for craftsmanship, many of radio's developments have emanated. Possibly it is the mark, as well, of the DX-er; with his own fingers and at infinitesimal intervals he nurses his dial so that distance is annihilated. By his own hand he draws the ends of the earth together. Here, says he, is San Francisco, there Mexico, and a bit yonder, England. The hand of the DX-er remodels the globe into a lesser ball. His home becomes the center of the universe. We say "universe" because it was not so long back that a gentleman in England radiocast to Mars—or in that general direction, at least. It is not recorded that this was a two-way radiocast.

* * *

Nowadays your DX feast is handed to you, ready-made, on a platter Electricity as the servant who lightens man's burdens in the home is lifting the DX digit from the dial and saying, "Oh, but you don't need to bother with such patient effort. Hook yourself to the chain. These days it's like hitching your radio to the stars." Not quite. Graham MacNamee has not yet flown to the new planet (or isn't it? We've forgotten what the last report was!) and dropped back into our loudspeakers a few enthusiastic words in its praise. But it was he who pentrated within Niagara Falls and cupped its roar into his microphone—no DX-er had ever fished the Falls out of the ether. It was he who recently flew over New York City and painted a picture of its incandescent night in homes all over the land. And it is the National Broadcasting Company which, having reradiocast naval conference news, as did the Columbia chain also, is now bringing us a weekly program from London.

* * *

This is an international exchange of programs. It is extraordinary because of its reciprocal nature and its sustained interest. Last Monday afternoon Sir Philip Kerr, the Marquess of Lothian, opened the series with a discussion of international relations. Next Monday afternoon William Hard, naval conference radio correspondent, will radiocast east across the Atlantic an analysis of the differences between British and American politics. Englishmen and Americans will speak on alternate Mondays for eight weeks. The series seems to be highly significant. It will be successful, the herald of a new day in international reradiocasting, in proportion as it promotes neighborliness between peoples.

* * *

From the standpoint of immediate popular interest the selection of political subjects for the first two programs is probably wise. But there might be a question whether it would be wise to confine the whole eight radiocasts, or even a majority, to purely governmental or economic subjects. "Human interest" is a sadly frayed expression, but the quality it bespeaks is essential to a radio program, international or domestic. Reradiocasts from London, Berlin, Holland thus far have been dry of dramatic as well as human interest. Let the people talk to each other, about themselves—those real selves that live under the veneer of politics. The "big" man, little less than the "little," seems to approach the microphone saying to himself, softly so that no one shall hear, "I am about to act a part. I must act. I must not simply be." Thus only seldom does life itself emanate from the loudspeaker. The British and American peoples wish to know each other better. The National Broadcasting Company and those in England who are co-operating with it in the new international series have a large opportunity to contribute toward the satisfaction of that desire.

* * *

Quite humbly, this listener announces that the one person in England whom he wishes to hear over the radio above all others is a gentleman named Shaw. Possibly this expresses a desire felt by others. With equal humility, this listener suggests that another gentleman named Rogers in his Sunday night radiocasts is not by any means so funny as he can be. Perhaps Mr. Shaw dislikes the radio. Perhaps Mr. Rogers dislikes the subject matter of his radiocasts. But Mr. Shaw, we assume, likes Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Rogers surely likes Mr. Shaw. Did they not "chin" together for a considerable space of time a while back? Very well, then. To the National Broadcasting Company we offer this suggestion, unasked and without thought of paltry remuneration: Hook up G. Bernard Shaw to Will Rogers! If it must be done in the daytime, we'll quit work. And so will you.

* * *

The new international series can also be used as part of the reply to the person who says, "Radio? Huh! Never anything good. All jazz and junk." Not to those who know how to skirt their way around the worthless in the announced programs and select things that are really worth hearing. A single day's programs offer, surely, at least one feature suitable to even the most particular taste. And one simply does not have to take all that the radio offers. Too few people seem to realize that the switch which switches the set on will inevitably, if switched in the opposite direction, switch the set off.

* * *

Which reminds us—remote control needs further development. It is all very well to lie in bed rods away from the receiver and, like a circus band wagon driver with a dozen reins in his hands, direct the selector dial and the volume by remote control. What is needed now, with warm weather opening that fellow's windows across the street, is some means of remote control by which we may switch his set off—especially after 11 at night. "Voices across the sea,"—yes; but radio noise too late at night across street, alley or court—well, none but the thoughtless will thus set himself up to select the program for the whole neighborhood.

L. A.

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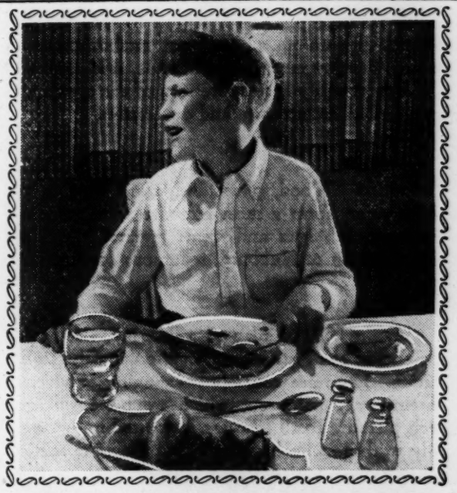
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GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TURKEY SEES WOMEN TAKE BRAVE STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

voting but no concerted action was taken to advance the cause.

Suddenly a new political aspirant appeared on the scene. She was Afet Hanem, or as expressed in English, Miss Afet, adopted daughter of President Kemal, and a teacher of civics in an Angora school. Her father is an old family friend of President Kemal, who recognizing her talents sent her to Lausanne, Switzerland, to be educated. After completing her studies there she returned to Angora as an aspirant for a professorship in history.

In the rôle of champion of the feminist movement she announced her intention to become a member of the Peoples Party, the one and only political party of Turkey. From the antifeminist members of Parliament there came gasps of astonishment, the sounds of which reached the Taurus mountain tops. They found nothing in the constitution of the party to permit it; such a procedure was extremely unusual and they plainly insisted that it was impossible for a woman to become a member of the party.

Then President Kemal voiced his approval of Miss Afet's ambition and she was duly enrolled as the party's first and up to now its only woman member.

Miss Afet Speaks Publicly

Angora had hardly recovered its breath, when it received another shock. Miss Afet would give a conference address in the auditorium of the Turk Ojak building. A semiofficial touch was given the occasion when an announcement of the coming event was telephoned to the foreign embassies by the Foreign Office.

On the afternoon of her début the Turk Ojak was crowded. President Kemal was there with Ismet Pasha, members of the Cabinet and a sprinkling of assembly deputies. The diplomatic corps also attended, America being represented by Secretary Patterson.

Miss Afet appeared on a stage ablaze with lights, although the audience chamber was dim. She stood by a small table garbed in a black woolen university gown. Her hair, unbobbed, was brushed severely back, revealing a high and intellectual brow. With perfect composure and well-modulated voice, she read an address, which gave every evidence of being her own thought, based on her knowledge of civics and history.

Her main theme was prefaced by an academic explanation of democratic forms of government, which she classified as "direct rule," "semi-direct rule" and "representative rule." The first, she said, existed now only as a memory, except in a few Swiss cantons; the second was that adopted by the United States and is favored by most democratic countries; the third she likened to the British system by which the people elect representaives, although at the head of the state there might exist a hereditary monarch.

Analyzes the Voting Privilege

Referring to the exercise of the voting privilege, she said there should be some spiritual motive behind the casting of the ballot and that the basic element of an election was the acceptance of the idea of expressing collectively the common desire of humanity. As to a minority being governed by a majority she said:

"While in principle it may be accepted that the election expresses the desire of the electorate, there must be faith in the majority idea, even though the majority imposes the will of a dominating and powerful group upon the minority.

"The majority principle is open to dispute as the minority can claim that the majority is in reality representative only of a great dictating force and not of justice and equality. Proportional representation has been suggested as a remedy, but it is not immune from criticism and cannot be regarded as a complete system."

Miss Afet gave a history of the women's suffrage movement, mentioning Wyoming as the first of the United States to give women the right to vote. She explained its adoption in various countries of Europe and concluded that men could no longer deprive women of their right to the ballot, which brought forth a hearty burst of applause from all parts of the hall.

League Idea Spreads

Apparently Miss Afet's sanctioning of the feminist movement gave encouragement to the Istanbul women, for a few days later they staged a parade and outdoor meeting at "Taxim," a large open square, where they addressed several thousand persons.

This was followed by a meeting of Angora women to organize a women's suffrage society here, and word received from Smyrna, Adana and Cæsarea indicates that suffrage leagues will soon be formed in those cities.

A peculiarity is that the women continue to agitate, although President Kemal is known to favor suffrage for women. This is believed to be due to the desire of the intellectual class to educate their sisters in the exercise of the elective franchise, and in further aid of which a campaign of literature propaganda has begun.

Important changes in the election law are imminent not only as affecting the elective right of women, but of men as well. More than six months ago the party leaders decided to remove the franchise barriers now existing. Under the present law all elections are plainly dictated by the People's Party, whose selection of candidates is tantamount to their election.

This domination of election is to be removed, and President Kemal has determined that there shall be free and untrammeled selection of candidates and direct elections. To carry this out and prepare the necessary amendments to the Constitution, a special commission of the Parliament has been selected, and they are basing their study on the Constitution of the United States.

The result is that whether the Turkish women leave their homes for the political arena or not, they will be given the suffrage right without the long and arduous campaigns conducted by their American sisters.

Chamber to Reopen Information Booth

Information about Boston and New England, written instructions as to best automobile routes and travel and data regarding hotels, inns, and camps in the northeast corner ofthe United States, distributed free to all who seek it at the Tourist Information Service Booth, Commonwealth Avenue, at Charlesgate West, Boston, conducted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is expected to be more widely utilized this summer than ever before, owing to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the Founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The formal opening of the booth for the seventh year of service is to be recognized May 19 by state and city officials, together with officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce. Special plans have been made to adequately take care of the many more thousands of information seekers expected at the booths this year because of the Tercentenary observance. President Henry I. Harriman of the Chamber, is to call attention to the fact that nothing is sold at the booth in his address at the opening ceremonies and flag raising Monday.

Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor James M. Curley, and the board of directors of the Chamber, are to take part in the exercises.

More than 200,000 out of town visitors were given free assistance at the booth last season and the record which is kept of all visitors shows that they came from every state in the country and from Canada, Brazil, England, Armenia, Hawaii, Spain, France Panama, China, Japan, India, Germany, Norway and Italy.

BURRITT MISSION HOUSE TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Sale on the public market and probable destruction awaits the Burritt Mission, the city's most substantial relic of Elihu Burritt, learned blacksmith and widely known son of New Britain. The Burritt Mission at 61 Cherry Street will be sold when a buyer is found and the proceeds used in the interests of the United Week Day Church School here.

The two-story brick and wood edifice that sands on Cherry Street behind a picket fence, was once a favored workroom of the philosopher for international peace. He erected the building himself in his later years. Later he superintended operations of the mission.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Monday, May 17, 1630.—"The wind at south, a fine gale and fair weather. We stood west and by south. We saw a great drift; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water, for it was all overgrown with barnacles and other trash. We sounded here and found no ground at one hundred fathom and more. We saw two whales. About nine at night the wind grew very strong at south-west, and continued so, with much rain, till one of the clock. Then it ceased raining, but the wind came to the west with more violence. In this storm we were forced to take in all our sails, save our mainsail, and to lower that so much as we could."

Tuesday, May 18, 1630—"In the morning the wind slacked, but we could stand no nearer our course than north, and we had much wind all this day. In the afternoon we tacked, and stood south by east. Towards night, our rear-admiral [the Ambrose] being near two leagues to leeward of us, we bare up and drawing near her we descried some two leagues more to leeward, two ships which we conceived were those two of Captain Kirk's which parted from us in the storm, May 2. We had still cold weather."

The seamen as well as the "landsmen" were stirred to enthusiastic interest when the lookout pointed to the "great drift" sighted on Monday afternoon; and when Captain Milbourne ordered the skiff "heaved out" the small boat was lowered with a merry will, and was instantly over-manned. "Aback," called out Mate Graves to a number of the younger seamen; "make room for the magistrates." Whereupon Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Thomas Dudley, Sir Isaack Johnson, Sir Richard Saltonstall and Simon Bradstreet joined the Captain in the skiff. With interest we watched them row around the great fir log. They poked at it with oars and pikes, and returned with a bunch of barnacle-covered seaweed torn from its side.

Did it come from Virginia? Did it grow in New England? Was it ever a part of a ship? These and other questions received no answer, for the ship's officers were fetching out the lead and line for a sounding, absorbed in the possibility that we were in more shallow waters and perchance nearing land. Over went the lead, and the line payed out to its very end and still held taut. No bottom at more than one hundred fathoms [600 feet].

"Point her up into the wind; sail on," called out the Captain to the helmsman; and again we faced westward. But there was a tingling exhilaration in our veins. We had seen a fir log which had been a stately tree in the land of promise—perhaps!

FLORIDA CITIZENS PLAN GOOD WILL CUBAN TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Proclamations issued by Mayor C. H. Reeder of Miami, and by the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Florida, proclaim a "Florida-in-Cuba" week to last from May 19 to 24, when a Good Will Trip will be made to Havana, Cuba, by leading citizens of Florida.

The object of the movement, as stated in the proclamations is: "It is the profound desire of the people of the United States; of the Southern States thereof; of the State of Florida and of the City of Miami, Fla., in particular, to know and understand the social, economical and political welfare of our Cuban friends to the South and to personally know and understand them better."

Patriotic Service for Tercentenary

The first formal event of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary activities under the direction of the State Tercentenary Commission is to take place on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, June 1, when a patriotic service "in grateful recognition of religious liberty" is to be held.

This meeting has been arranged in co-operation with the state commission by the committee on spiritual and religious affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., of which Prof. Edward C. Moore is chairman.

The meeting is to be interdenominational in character. Music will be furnished by a band and the joint choirs of many churches in this vicinity.

The speakers will be David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Judge Irving Lehman, Judge of the Court of Appeals, New York State, and Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Bunker Hill Day Program Arranged

Drums will beat, trumpets flare, fireworks flash, and thousands of marchers will tramp through the streets of Boston in celebration of Bunker Hill Day on June 17, according to a detailed progra announced by the Bunker Hill Day Celebration Committee.

A civic and military parade, a baseball game, other athletic events, and prize awards are scheduled for the proposed program. The parade will be the feature, containing floats of Tercentenary interest, depicting historical incidents of the Bay State Colony.

Children's exercises at the Monument will be more elaborate than ever, the committee announces. Five band concerts in various sections and a display of fireworks at Sullivan Square will complete the day's celebrations.

Houses to Consider Constitution Change

Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have voted to meet jointly on May 22, to consider proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which would require taxation of certain tangible personal property and the other reapportionment of senatorial, councilor and representative districts.

The Senate hurdle was too much for the bill providing that the name of any employer who requires that applicants shall agree not to join or shall not retain membership in any labor organization, be placed on the Public Utilities Department's list. The bill flunked its second hearing, May 16.

The Senate rejected the bill to give preference to veterans and citizens in work on public buildings.

Salaries of Boston, Cambridge and Revere council members will be raised if bills ordered to a third reading by the Senate are not obstructed.

BISHOPS TO RETIRE AT 72

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Retirement of bishops at the age of 72 was voted by the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here May 16. This will become effective in 1934.

Shots Fired Around the World

179 Scholarships Awarded at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The graduate school of Yale University, May 16 announced the award of 179 fellowships and scholarships amounting to more than $130,000.

Thirty-five of the awards are for advance research and have been made to students who have already received the Ph. D. degree or have done an equivalent amount of work. Eleven of the recipients were foreign students.

Five of the Sterling research fellowships permit of work abroad. They were awarded to Joseph T. Curtiss, New Haven; Howard F. Lowry, Wooster, O.; Holmut R. Niebuhr, Webster Groves, Mo.; Charles B. Welles, New Haven, and John E. Vance, Dayton, O.

Thomas Corcoran, Springfield, Mass., received a Sterling fellowship to study in France for a year.

FELLOWSHIPS GIVEN FOR RESEARCH WORK

Research fellowships supplied by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and the Massachusetts Savings Banks Association have been awarded to the following women graduates of American colleges: Miss Marion A. Cosmey, A. B., Vassar College; Miss Dallas Hirst, B. A., University of Wisconsin; Miss Ruth M. Korteling, B. A., Coe College; Miss Freyda Peck, B. S., Boston University, and Miss Constance Williams, A. B., Vassar College.

The successful candidates were selected from graduates of universities scattered as widely as California, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and England. They all have brilliant undergraduate records and thorough training in the social sciences.

MRS. RUDYARD KIPLING MAY VISIT HARTFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The tercentennial celebration of the Society of the Descendants of Henry Wolcott may bring Mrs. Rudyard Kipling to Hartford, according to officers of the family organization, who are attempting to round up the various branches of the family for the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of their forebear in this country.

The Wolcott genealogy shows that Mrs. Kipling is a direct descendant of Henry Wolcott. She was the daughter of Henry Wolcott Balistier and the granddaughter of Joseph Balistier and Caroline Starr Wolcott. Her grandmother was the daughter of Henry Wolcott, who was preceded by two Alexanders, Roger, Simon, and the original Henry. Before her marriage to the British writer, Mrs. Kipling was Miss Caroline Starr Balistier. Her father was a New Yorker.

Flower Box Sale Drive Under Way

To awaken interest in changing the bare and drab city streets in the South End of Boston into spots of color and beauty, is the purpose of a flower show announced by Lincoln House Association from May 21 to 23 from 3:30 to 10. The flower show is part of a garden campaign which has been under way several weeks and has already resulted in the sale of 200 flower boxes that are already starting to bloom along Emerald Street.

A flowering roof garden, a back yard garden, and window boxes are to be displayed in the gymnasium of Lincoln House at 80 Emerald Street. Demonstrations of planting, and sale of window boxes, soil, seeds, plants, and flowers, are planned. The friends of Lincoln House are invited to an Italian supper, cooked and served by the members of the Italian Women's Club of the house on May 21 at 6:30 p. m. Reservations may be made by telephoning Devonshire 8023.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READINGS OVER WHAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Readings from the Bible, the works of Mary Baker Eddy, and authorized Christian Science literature, together with appropriate music, will constitute two programs to be radiocast by Station WHAS, Louisville, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, May 21, and on Friday, May 30, both at 2 p. m., central standard time.

DANISH WOMEN SEEK POWER IN CITY POLITICS

Public Meeting Asks Establishment of Woman Inspectorate of Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Danish women have for a series of years clamored for more women police, but the authorities in question have hitherto cold-shouldered these requests. They decided recently to make further strenuous efforts to attain their end, and for this purpose 18 leading organizations of Danish women held an important and thoroughly representative public meeting to which the well-known German authority on the subject, Professor von During, had been specially invited.

In a weighty and convincing lecture the professor referred to satisfactory experiences in several German towns, Berlin, Karlsruhe, Schwerin, Cologne, etc., as regards women police, and impressed upon his listeners the necessity and importance of women's work in the police.

A resolution was passed stating that the welfare of the community demands the employment of qualified women in the police service on a more extended scale, and the establishment of a special female inspectorate.

The chief constable who was prevented by another engagement from attending the meeting has since voiced his views. He does not think that Copenhagen with its seven women police is worse off in this respect than other towns of a similar size and character. He is, however, interested in the problem, though he does not approve of the establishment of a special female inspectorate within the Copenhagen police.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Homer, Eakins, Ryder

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ROUNDING out a season of shows vital in their relation to art evolution, the Museum of Modern Art offers a loan exhibition of paintings by three great Americans, Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins and Albert P. Ryder. These men are usually thought of as belonging to the nineteenth century, though they all passed away within the period between 1910 and 1917. So far as this exhibition is concerned emphasis is placed on their work at or before the turn of the century, but important portraits by Eakins, done as late as 1906, are shown. Among the top notes of the show are examples of Homer's final water color phase as represented by his Bermuda series made in 1910.

The place taken by the Museum of Modern Art in its first year in the American æsthetic scheme is proved by the importance of the loans, coming as they do from the chief museums as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, and from many important private collections, as well as from the galleries of leading dealers. The only regret to be expressed is the lack of a number of important Ryders, which the Museum was unable to borrow from private collections in New York and Boston.

Homer's Directness

Homer, because of his crisp and powerful manner, naturally provides the most striking element of the show. His pictures of the heave and turmoil of the sea, with their frequent implications of drama, hit the eye with unequivocal force because of the forthright singleness of effect that is at the bottom of his style, because of his impersonal and heightened realism.

Doubtless it was his early training as an illustrator that enforced Homer's natural tendency toward clearness. Examine the early woodcuts done on commission for Harper's weekly, and note his clean-cut feeling for from. He learned later how to soften his edges without losing sculptural values, but first of all he achieved form.

Too easy is it for a facile painter to cast an atmospheric spell over parts that he is unable to realize structurally. No need in this place to make invidious comparisons, mentioning men who couldn't make shoulders and hips function in their figures. Evidence of repeated over-painings of an arm or foot show that the thing could never be made to come right. This sort of thing is not to be found in Homer's work.

Action Always

Action, always action, entered into Homer's work. His woodcut of a race track scene seethes with movement, in the grand stand as well as on the oval where the horses are streaking past. The artist's feeling for action was so intense that faces momentarily in repose are seen as if observed when coming to the end of a darting movement. Angles, indicating definite sharp action, fill the whole scene, veritable patterns of motion. Figures stand out from their backgrounds as if snipped by scissors actuated too fast to take any but the longest of lines on a curve. Emotional must have been the artist who could convey such excitement through the years to the gallery viritor of tcday.

Homer denied that he added or took anything away from his scenes in nature, consciously. Nevertheless his omissions of the irrelevant, his simplifications of his central idea, and his relish for the spectacle of nature in action, prove his constant exercise of the artist's selective function. In "The Herring Net," (1885), he delights in the iridescent play of illumination on the fishes being drawn into the boat. Yet that patch of action and prismatic light becomes in the large a value of form and color that takes its due place in the whole compositional scheme.

"Eight Bells"

In "Eight Bells" (1888), he shows man in due relation with the sea, maintaining the course of his ship across a storm-racked waste by sheer knowledge of what he is about. In "Early Morning After a Storm at Sea" (1902), Homer's instinctive response to clearly defined planes of color and contrasting forms is exemplified. Dark rocks in the foreground are silhouetted against the band of foam into which the frothing breakers resolve themselves. Beyond is the silvery sea and a gray sky with calm white clouds.

In "Windstorm, Bahamas," a water color, all Homer's skill in setting down his perceptions in rapid calligraphic strokes is manifest. Here is indication of that knowledge of form and significant line that one sees in the work of the old Japanese painters who brooded for years on such things and who made thousands of quick sketches to test the accuracy of their grasp of essentials.

Thomas Eakins

Thomas Eakins, a realist like Homer, and remarkable for his ability to surmount any problem of foreshortening in drawing, comes as a discovery for many persons outside the Philadelphia, to which he devoted his career. After studying painting in Paris, 1866-69, under Gerome and Bonnat and sculpture under Dumont, he settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to paint until his passing in 1916. He did some sculpture, but much of his energy and time went into his teaching in the Pennsylvania Academy, and later in the Philadelphia Art Student's League. In the present exhibition are many examples of his pictures of vigorous young men engaged in sports, rowing, baseball, boxing. His "Between Rounds" anticipated George Bellows' studies of boxers, though inclining more toward sober illustration than toward satire. His ability to indicate live weight by sheer draftsmanship is to be noticed in "Swimming Hole."

In looking over these pictures one has a feeling that Eakins must have been a born teacher, one who could do consummately the thing he taught, as shown in his "Portrait of Miss Van Buren" (1889), which is a dashing accomplishment in painting form in terms of colored light. Direct, intense, uncompromising, is his "Portrait of Arthur B. Frost" (1889). There is serene expansiveness in his "Portrait of Mrs. Frishmuth" (1900), a picture that is somewhat overloaded by the inclusion of examples from the subject's collection of musical instruments. All reservations fall away before one's admiration for a man who could paint that stern face so prepossessingly because he did it with such penetrating appreciation of character, such balanced concern for truthfulness.

Expressing Experience

Lloyd Goodrich, in one of the forewords to the illustrated catalogue, states what many must feel in the presence of Eakins's work when he writes: "Those who can see the essential æsthetic qualities beneath the differing surfaces, will recognize his profound affinity to the deepest currents of contemporary art. For those to whom painting is not merely pretty decoration or an amusing intellectual game, but the expression of life and experience, the art of Eakins is a permanently vital element in our tradition."

Homer and Eakins were each an objective painter of an individual sort. Ryder, romanticist, was all for the idea behind the object. To bring out that idea he would scumble his surfaces, silhouette his figures, blur his outlines and veil every detail. Keeping everything thus in minor, his themes would emerge gently from these dream-like evocations, moonlight sonatas in moods of brown and mysterious blue-green.

Painter of Moonlight

"The Smugglers" reduces to a full rigged barkentine, idly floating in a windless cove, a rider on horseback barely visible in the shadow of a great cliff. Here is romance made out of reality. In "Temple of the Mind" may be noticed Ryder's characteristic imaginative abilities in his arrangement of the figures in a landscape that indicates a period in which the painter was a student of Corot's color.

Apart from this passing hint, one is not conscious in any of these pictures of Ryder's derivations. He was one of those rare talents that seem to come from no one knows where and who vanish without leaving a school. He was the painter of an inner vision, utilizing externals to manifest things unseen. Most of these little paintings are like poems to the moon, lyrical embodiments or fancies, images, fleeting thoughts. His imaginative harmony, "Diana," in sepia and blue with accents of white, is as handsome decoratively as anything in the show. "Misty Moonlight" and "Boat in Moonlight" linger in recollection. Nothing in them ever insists or explains. Goethe might have meant this kind of painting when he said, "Just a breath shall be your picture."

Murky though some of the small squares of canvas by Ryder may be today, one can somehow peer back through them to the time when they were painted by a devotee of beauty, the beauty of things thought and felt rather than of things seen. How much these pictures mean is for the visitor to decide for himself. To some they may plausibly be little brown fuzzy things that never quite become articulate. To others they may evoke echoes of moods supposedly long forgotten.

Freiburg Passion Play Is Given in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Passion Play of Freiburg, Germany, which had its traditional beginning in the twelfth century, has found its way to Chicago's new Civic Opera House, coming by a rather surprising route. The native players were invited to the United States by a philanthropic business man of St. Joseph, Mo., who chose to dedicate a great stadium he had just given his city by an authentic performance of the famous religious drama.

It was a grand undertaking but unfortunately there are numerous obstacles to the successful transplanting of the ancient community play. The chief is that of language. It is being given in English. That means that the Freiburg players had to master a strange tongue for their familiar parts and accept the assistance of a considerable number of American actors. This is a severe strain not only upon the naturalness of the production but upon the ears of the audience. It is difficult to understand the lines when they are spoken with a strange accent.

As a Biblical spectacle, however, the Passion Play is vivid. It is on a magnificent scale. Crowd scenes are staged with formal rhythms suggesting the classic chorus. Organ music and hidden choirs give a stately musical background.

And at times the essential quality of this community offering makes itself felt in spite of its handicaps. The part of the Master was interpreted by Georg Fassnacht Jr., whose youth and simplicity of manner made it a beautiful and reverent portrait. Fassnacht is of the fifth generation of his family to be identified with the Passion Play, in its leading rôles. His mother and father also participate, Fassnacht Sr. as Judas and Augusta Fassnacht as Mary. A fourth member plays the Magdalene.

'The Mr. Playfair'—His Book

By J. T. GREIN

London

I TAKE my heading for this brief review of a charming book ("Hammersmith Hoy," by Nigel Playfair. London: Faber & Faber. 21s.) from the greeting accorded to its author when he landed in the West Indies as a member of one of Sir Frank Benson's touring companies. For though his name is now so honorably preceded by a title, Sir Nigel will always be remembered in English theatrical annals as the Mr. Playfair who "first revealed to Mayfair the whereabouts of Hammersmith."

Although the book is called "Hammersmith Hoy" (and a "hoy," you must know, is a small sailing vessel capable of carrying a modest freight for a short distance), the first six chapters are entirely biographical But if, from this point of view, the covering title is somewhat misleading, the contents of these early pages are so entertainingly treated and the character of their writer so disarmingly set forth in a series of "minor revelations" about himself and those with whom he came in contact—and sometimes in conflict—that the personal record is no less interesting than the subsequent account of the great adventure at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, with which the book concludes.

In common with others who afterward made names for themselves as actors, Sir Nigel was intended for the bar. He was indeed actually called and got as far as living in chambers and studying the few briefs that came his way more, as he himself confesses, with an eye to their histrionic possibilities than from the point of view of their legal bearing on the case concerned. His love of the theater he ascribes to his Scottish ancestors, one of whom was an amateur actor famous throughout India. But even he declined to take part in a charity performance at Drury Lane, so great was the horror with which professional "rogues and vagabonds" were then regarded by respectable folk. Yet Sir Nigel's father never missed a first night at the Haymarket or St. James's.

All this earlier part of the book is studded with great names of the theater, literature or journalism—names of those with whom the writer came in touch either personally or through their owner's work. About Sir Herbert Tree he has a fund of good stories, for several of which he claims the first time of publication. His comments on Irving, made now in maturity from impressions gained as long ago as his Harrow days, have all the uncompromising directness of youth—but apparently he has no wish to change them. "There is no question at all but that (Irving) ranks among England's great men, but that he was in his later days a great actor I cannot bring myself to believe. At one time he must have been, but not when I heard and saw him."

Of Ellen Terry he writes: "She was my idol. I believe that she alone and last among women was one with the heroines of Shakespeare." And there is a charming and poignant passage near the end which describes almost the last outing of the great favorite, when she visited Sir Nigel's present house beside the Thames to watch the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. There are many vignettes such as this which serve to bring their subjects into live and clear relief, and all the way through Sir Nigel's happy lightness of touch makes even the informative pages of his book an entertaining commentary rather than a dogmatic tabulation of dull facts.

Altogether "Hammersmith Hoy" is a book to read and enjoy, as much for its humorous and pointed observation of men, women and manners as for its brief account of pluck endeavor deservedly crowned with success. It comes, too, at an opportune moment. Sir Nigel has recently announced his intention of reviving a series of his old successes. To read in these pages how they first came into being and then to take the now familiar journey once again to the little lyric should be a pleasure made double. Of the book itself I can only say, as an acquaintance of the author's did on quite a different occasion, "I liked it."

'The Vikings' Revived in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

BLANCHE YURKA is appearing for a limited engagement at the New Yorker Theater, under the management of Richard Herndon, in Ibsen's "The Vikings" ("The Warriors of Helgeland"). The production is visualized, directed, and scored in light by Thomas Wilfred. Principals in the cast:

Ornulf	Richard Hale
Sigurd	Warren William
Dagny	Margaret Mower
Kaare	Robert C. Fischer
Gunnar	Charles Waldron
Hjordis	Blanche Yurka
Thorolf	Edwin Phillips
Egil	Richard Jack

This early drama of Ibsen's foreshadows the powers that were to modernize the theater. Although it makes use of bald coincidences, asides and intricate plot structure—artificialities which he was later to discard—this saga of honor among the Vikings contains at its core a theme that Ibsen often used during his 50 years of playwriting. That theme might be boldly stated as "Be true to your own best impulses." Such a philosophy was bound to set individuals in his plays at variance with social codes. Such a philosophy, indeed, made of Ibsen an enemy of society, according to the established order, though in time that same society caught up with him and could not do enough to show him honor.

In "The Vikings" Ibsen shows what a train of tragedy follows upon Sigurd's sacrifice of his own strongest and finest impulses in favor of his friend, Gunnar Sigurd had performed the herculean feat of slaying single handed the white bear that guarded Hjordis' chamber. Hjordis had set this ordeal as the test of valor for the man who could claim her as wife. Then Sigurd, placing his friendship for Gunnar above his own right to happiness with Hjordis, allows it to be thought that Gunnar performed the mighty deed. For Gunnar was not strong enough to bear the thought of losing Hjordis. All these motivating events occur outside the time of the acted play, another element that Ibsen was later to carry to a high refinement in his dramatic method. "The Vikings" sets forth the discovery of these past events, and the effect of this discovery upon the people of the play.

As Hjordis, Blanche Yurka gives a performance heroic in scale and always forceful, never missing womanly actuality even in the trying scenes where she must taunt the wife of Sigurd. Memorable was Miss Yurka in the scene of the council chamber, when, standing before the fireplace, her moods of fury burn with high intensity as she creeps closer and closer to the discovery of the great wrong that had been done to her in the name of friendship. Under Mr. Wilfred's clavilux accompaniment, the invisible flames flared up in echo of her great emotions. This same mechanism provided a changing vista of sea for the first and last acts, with the sky and the waters providing "a visual frame around the spoken word," to use Mr. Wilfred's phrase.

Warren William's Sigurd seemed heroic enough in mold to be worthy of Miss Yurka's characterization. Margaret Mower did much, particularly pictorially, as Sigurd's wife. Richard Hale was applauded for his bardlike mourning, and the other principals helped in the making of a strong impression. Large audiences are finding this unusual performance one of the events of Manhattan's theater season.

E. C. S.

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Vivian Guy
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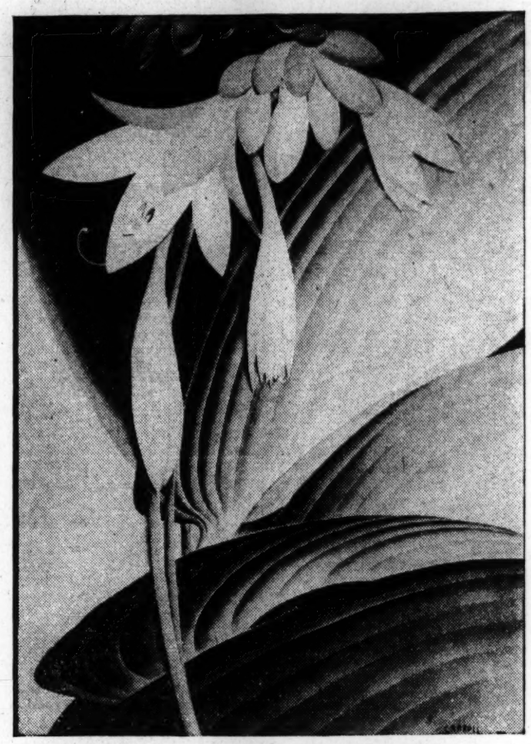

One of the Water Colors Exhibited by Leon Carroll at the Marie Sterner Gallery, New York.

Early English Painters

AT THE Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., there is hung a display of eighteenth century English painting. The atmosphere is full-fraught with the elegance and affectations of fashions that are past; dandies and dreaming ladies, doll children and high officials are portrayed at their very best. Connoisseurs, tiptoeing round the gallery utter their approval in subdued polite terms: "This is an age of 'propriety' and 'balance'; this is 'classical' art as opposed to"—but who knows.

Though England's height of achievement in paint was not the highest it had many distinctions. The portraitist flattered the gentry; he signalized its wealth and helped to establish its position for posterity. The landscape painter was singing his pæan, as were the poets, to the majesty and mystery of nature. A Hogarth was turning his back upon the classical oroer, and making bold with reality. Painting, in other words was paralleling events on the Continent, with the modifications of a lesser genius.

The splendid collection at the Fogg Museum has been assembled from private owners, dealers and museums. It is typical and well supplied with the foremost names.

There are nearly a dozen items from the hand of Thomas Gainsborough. Among them are portraits whose sparkle and delicacy are familiar. More interesting is "A Landscape with Bridge," an exuberant painting of the outdoors that seems as fresh as if it were painted a day or two ago; the color is cool and transparent, laid on freely and graciously, the masses rise and recede like moving waves.

We look from Gainsborough to Constable and discover those very effects that our contemporaries are seeking anxiously. And what with Turner, we admit that the English have contributed actively to a new vision of the outdoors. They have contributed more than an idea. Their technical discoveries were acknowledged by the French.

There are two portraits by the cultivated Sir Joshua, seven by the complacent Sir Henry Raeburn. Turner, who is the teaching inspiration at the Fogg, is seen in several examples. (How pleasant it would be to have a display of his works like the Tate collection). Ruskin, Turner's dragoman, is also to be seen.

"The Sharpe Family" is a splendid example of the earthy painter, Hogarth, whose alleged vulgarities seem to have vanished with social developments that have replaced the customs and taste of his day.

The exposition has been put up in honor of Prof. Chauncey B. Tinker of Yale University, who is now lecturing at Harvard.

D. A.

'She Stoops to Conquer"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, "She Stoops to Conquer," by Oliver Goldsmith. Producer, Nigel Playfair. The cast:

Sir Charles Marlow	Cecil Brooking
Young Marlow (his son)	Eric Portman
Hardcastle	George Merritt
Hastings	Richard Caldicot
Tony Lumpkin	Nigel Playfair
Diggory	Leslie Holland
Landlord	Arnold Pilbeam
Mrs. Hardcastle	Renée de Vaux
Miss Hardcastle	Cherry Cottrell
Miss Neville	Yvonne Rorie
Maid	Barbara Wilcox

"She Stoops to Conquer" is a difficult thing to produce. Farcical, or very nearly so, in the main theme, which gave Goldsmith his title; farcical also in the bewildered antics imposed, by his self-conscious shyness, upon young Marlow, the piece is, nevertheless, strictly comedic in much of its character-drawing—old Hardcastle, for example—and especially in that graceful dialogue which, perhaps, contributed materially to the forming of Johnson's opinion concerning Goldsmith, that he touched nothing that he did not adorn. Personally, I should like to see this charming piece attempted as the quite straight comedy that its author, as I believe, intended it to be—hints of which, including a note of pathos, occasionally become apparent at Hammersmith through the farcical episodes, the touches of burlesque, and all the stylized humors and prettinesses to which, for the delight of very many, Sir Nigel has accustomed us, in his presentations of eighteenth century work.

We had, of course, a delightfully pictorial production; and a genuinely funny one; but I could not wholly set aside a feeling of patchiness, and a conviction that the satire, throughout, might easily have proved more effective had neater differentiation been made between the London and the country groups. Miss Renée de Vaux, playing Mrs. Hardcastle with great spirit, was, I thought, often so near to London that Hastings's irony, in the scene with his hostess, was twice veiled—once by Mr. Caldicot's under-playing and again by insufficiency of contrast.

Mr. Merritt, as Hardcastle, though too staccato, was incisive; Mr. Portman, a fast maturing actor, carried off gallantly the difficult part of young Marlow; Miss Yvonne Rorie was pleasing as Miss Neville; and the audience quite took to their hearts Miss Cherry Cottrell, who as Miss Hardcastle acted and sang so charmingly that one forgave an as yet imperfect technique and a regrettable tendency to play too much to the front of the house. Sir Nigel Playfair repeated his dryly droll portrayal of Tony Lumpkin; and spoke the epilogue even better than he interpreted the part. The garden scene near the close, was, for some reason, blacked out into an unfathomable obscurity, which made it unintelligible to my neighbors in the audience.

P. A.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Museum School

In the gallery of the Boston Museum School, there is an exhibition of work by the Museum School Guild of Craftsmen. This is an association of past and present students in the jewelry and silversmithing departments. Its aim is to familiarize the purchasing public with the work of the school.

In these charming works by members of the Guild, one appreciates the high standard. Wrought silver, incrusted with gems, wrought gold set with precious stones—such performance requires utmost patience and excellent workmanship. There are necklaces and rings, bracelets and chains in this display. Some are done with a fine design, meticulous and complex, others with the broader pattern, the square, conventional effect. Names that attracted attention for especially fine specimens were Beatrice Crossman for a gold and lapis necklace, Inez Turner for a green gold and pearl bracelet.

In the cases of hand wrought silver for table use the work of Joseph Sharrock caught the eye for pattern distinction. Katherine Pratt was another to treat the metal with feeling.

It is gratifying to see such intensive interest in fine craft. Those that bewail the mechanical intrusion may see that the impulse toward craft still exists. It should be encouraged.

D. A.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Marble Arch Pavilion "Disraeli" has been succeeded after a long run by George Arliss in the talking version of William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess," a great improvement on the former and silent version. Without being the least inspired, "The Green Goddess" was a good workmanlike play, deserving its success, and the same may be said of the film, in which George Arliss gives a splendid performance of the Rajah of Rukh, supported by H. B. Warner, Alice Joyce and others. Certain difficulties of production, such as the rescue by airplanes, are naturally more easily and effectively surmounted on the screen than on the stage.

Of the lesser items on the Pavilion program, the best is "Dark Red Roses," a British sound production, directed by Sinclair Hill from the story by Stacy Aumonier. It is a good story for filming—that of a sculptor who becomes, not altogether unreasonably, jealous of his wife's interest in Anton, a famous cellist. It is not only Anton's playing that takes her fancy, but his beautiful hands, of which, at her over-earnest and tactless request, her husband makes a cast. Once he has the hands imprisoned in the plaster of Paris mold, the husband reads the cellist a severe lesson, after which he lets him go on condition that he never return. Finally the husband awakens to his folly, and all ends happily.

Jugoslav Artists in England

By FRANK RUTTER

London

NO COUNTRY is more hospitable to foreign artists, ancient and modern, than Great Britain. Hardly a week goes by but an exhibition of work by a painter or sculptor from abroad is opened somewhere in London, and frequently this is prior to touring the principal towns in the provinces.

Our most recent visitors are from Jugoslavia and for six weeks the extensive Ground Floor Galleries in the National Gallery, Millbank (originally the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen) will be filled with paintings and sculpture by Serbs, Croats and Dalmatians. Two winters ago an exhibition of contemporary British art made a short tour of Jugoslavia and aroused much interest there. The present exhibition in the Tate Gallery is a return visit, therefore. It is to travel, eventually, to Ireland and Scotland as well as to the chief art centers in England. It has come to us from Spain where most of the items have been on view at the Barcelona Exhibition. This is the first extensive collection of Jugoslav art to be seen in this country, though the work of a few of the artists now exhibiting found its way here some years ago. There are over 250 paintings and about 70 pieces of sculpture. The sculpture section is the more important from the æsthetic point of view, though there is much of interest in the several rooms of paintings. It includes 24 examples of Mestrovic's art and some 17 pieces by his fellow-countryman, Toma Rosandic, both of whom have already achieved world-wide reputations. In painting, Jugoslavia up to the present time has not produced anything comparable to the work of either of these fine sculptors.

Signs of National Stamp

Although their peasant art has always been of a very high order, yet the southern Slavonic races, now grouped together and known as Jugoslavians, have never had the opportunity to develop schools of painting with definite national characteristics. Foreign invasions have, ever since the beginning of our era, repeatedly hampered cultural development among them. And, after all, little more than a beginning can have been made in the 10 or 12 years that have elapsed since the various countries were united into a single kingdom. The present exhibition offers internal evidence that the painters of Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubjana still look mainly to Vienna and the German art centers for a lead. It is obvious, too, that no painter of outstanding merit has arisen among themselves to imprint a national stamp upon their borrowings and found a school which could be considered to be expressive in some way of the Slavonic race consciousness. The first signs are there, nevertheless.

Compositions such as those by Krsto Hegedusic, who gives us amusing slices of village life in cheerful color—somewhat in the manner of the early Flemish painters, and those by Ivan Tabakovic who handles design boldly and has an eye that relishes unhackneyed color combinations, and an interesting way of building his picture round some striking architectural feature. The rosy girders in his two paintings of a bridge over the Moris are handled with excellent decorative effects. Other artists whose work is of much interest because it contains attractive original qualities which one would like to label "Slavonic"—if only one knew exactly what the adjective meant when applied to oil painting—are Dobrovic, G. Tartalga and Radovic.

Mestrovic and Toma Rosandic

But it is in the two sculpture galleries that interest is concentrated. Mestrovic and Toma Rosandic dominate these rooms. Both are magnificent craftsmen and both use sculpture primarily to express emotion about human beings or religious subjects. The purely formal does not appeal to either—nor, apparently, to any of their fellow-countrymen here exhibiting. The themes they choose are, more often than not, dramatic, and, in the main, religious. Symbolism plays a part in the church carvings, but even here facial expression is always taken fully into account. Both are at their best and do their most striking work when carving in what may be called their symbolical-religious manner, Mestrovic's large formalized "Madonna and Child" in wood and his bas-relief, "The Deposition," from one of our own collections, and Toma Rosandic's wood-carving, the drooping "Ecce Homo," are superb examples in this particular style.

Other impressive works were the life-size stone carving by Dolinar, "Expectation," the marble "Mother and Child" of Loboda, Turkalj's "St. John the Baptist" and Palavicini's "Fragrance." In these pieces and in others too numerous to specify by name a very high standard of accomplishment is seen. Indeed it seems obvious, if one contrasts the general level of achievement shown in the painting and sculpture sections, that the genius of the race expresses itself with greater fluency and naturalness in the latter.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Alban Berg's 'Wozzek' in Vienna

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

SOME 20 years ago, a few of us were talking about the difficulty with which new works establish themselves, because for the public, new music is an unknown language which must be learnt from the A. B C. Alban Berg declared that his own ideal was a work of art whose every bar would be entirely novel, but which would prove so powerful and compelling that it would nevertheless forthwith tell its tale even to naïve and unsophisticated listeners.

With "Wozzek," he has succeeded in achieving this. I have just been hearing the work for the first time (but I had long been acquainted with the score), and I must say that in effectiveness it surpasses anything I had expected. The public was wild with enthusiasm, and gave "Wozzek" a reception such as has seldom been witnessed at the Vienna Opera.

How can this action upon a public that had remained either indifferent or hostile to modern music of the radical order be accounted for?

First, by the fact that an altogether intelligible and genuinely impressive idea has been carried out by a master. A beautiful song which a mother sings by her baby's cradle will be understood by the public even if it is atonal. Listeners are always glad when they are able to understand what a composer means. Georg Büchner's moving drama, depicting the life, love and passing of the soldier, Wozzek, was a mere fragment, which had to be worked out by Berg. In Berg's hands, it has become music throughout, and yet remained a drama. And the difficult music speaks to untutored listeners, because its sole function is to raise to a higher sphere things which concern everybody and which everybody must feel. The date of the first performance of "Wozzek," March 30, 1930, will be recorded in the Vienna press as a historic date, on which it has been proved that atonal music can be a generally intelligible language.

A Fine Production

But in another respect too the date is memorable. The previous manager of the Opera House, Franz Schalk, being very conservative, had produced modern operas but seldom, unwillingly, and without real faith in them. He generally left the task of preparing and conducting them to others. The natural result of this half-hearted policy was, as a rule, failure. Thus Hindemith's remarkable opera, "Cardillac," met here with an undeservedly bad fate, and was withdrawn after three performances.

But the new director, Clemens Krauss, selected "Wozzek" as the most representative of modern operas, devoted the utmost energy to its production and successfully overcome all difficulties, artistic and administrative—for behind the scenes, a good deal of intriguing against the work took place.

He has achieved an exceptionally fine production, altogether worthy of the Vienna Opera. No words could describe the amazement of the famous Philharmonic Orchestra when suddenly, partial rehearsals were called for the strings on one hand, the wind instruments on the other. It never happened, I believe, that some of them took their parts away to study them at home—an unprecedented event. The result was wonderful. The most difficult, "exposed" passages for wind were played with absolute surety and great beauty of tone. The general tone of the orchestra was clear and transparent, never covering the singers' voices. The wealth of color and rare tone quality of the music of "Wozzek" was one of the great surprises of the first night.

Singers Excellent

The singers were not stars, but most of them proved excellent in their parts. Rose Pauly as Marie, Wozzek's sweetheart, sang beautifully, displaying a complete comprehension of the atmosphere of the music. Her rendering of the part was equally excellent from the dramatic point of view. Manowarda, as Wozzek, was almost as good; the clarity of his enunciation deserves special praise. Maikl, as the Captain, sang with amazing purity and surety the difficult intervals with which his part teems. Generally speaking, all the singing proved excellent; the singers treated the atonal melodies as was intended—as the real tunes which they are.

The producer, Dr. Lothar Wallerstein, and the stage-painter, Prof. Oskar Strnad, did splendidly. I must add that I know no other opera in which all that concerns the production and setting is so unequivocally indicated by the very music. If only the stage-manager and the producer are guided by sympathetic understanding, they will know forthwith what they have to do. For "Wozzek" does not consist of bits of text put together with an atmospheric background of drama and music. The drama is worked out up to its utmost scenic ramifications, and packed with music to overflowing. Whoever has ears to hear will perceive, through the music, the motions and gestures of the characters and choir; at times even the degree of illumination on the stage. The versatility, wealth and technical finish of this music are amazing from all points of view—form and melody, sonority and expression.

We may well rejoice that "Wozzek" is at last coming to its own on German stages, after many years of delay. The first performance took place at Berlin five years ago. Then came the productions at Prague and Leningrad, then a second German production, at Oldenburg. This year, performances have taken place at Düsseldorf, Aachen and Essen, and others are forthcoming: for instance, at Königsberg, on the occasion of a great musical festival. "Wozzek" is to be given next year on many other stages.

Tientsin Symphony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIENTSIN—A large audience of Chinese and Occidental music lovers recently attended the initial performance in this country of the symphonic suite, "The Soul of Kin-sei," by the Tientsin Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of A. Avshalumoff, the composer.

In "The Soul of Kin-sei" Mr. Avshalumoff has faithfully used the meager Chinese scales, adapting them to modern orchestral instruments. About 40 performers participated in playing this suite. Besides the usual orchestral instruments, Chinese percussion instruments and the Japanese harp called the "koto" were used effectively.

"The Soul of Kin-sei," which Mr. Avshalumoff based on the ballet written by Ken Nakazawa, had its premier in Portland, Ore., last year, under direction of Wilhelm van Hoogstraten. Mr. Nakazawa is a member of the faculty of the University of California.

The story on which the composition is based concerns Kin-sei, a faithful harpist, devoted to the Emperor Ming, and the music is extremely dramatic and gorgeously orchestrated. The koto, which was played by Miss Olga Shechter, added much to the Oriental color of the suite.

Mr. Avshalumoff is the composer of the opera "Kuan Yin," which also makes interesting use of Chinese motifs. "Kuan Yin" had its premier in Peiping about five years ago and has since been performed in several cities abroad.

JUAN MANEN

Completing a Beethoven Concerto

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

AMONG the artists of the musical renaissance of Catalonia, Juan Manén stands out both as a violinist and as a composer. As an interpreter, he asserted his gifts early in life, and he shows wonderful mastery. His activities in composition are manifold. His output comprises symphonic, dramatic and choral music, chamber music, violin music and songs. When his symphony "New Catalonia," was played in Berlin, the critic of one of the principal papers described it as the most interesting thing he had heard since Mahler's symphonies; and his suite "Youth" for piano and orchestra has had a great success. A few of his quartets, and other works of his too, are published by the Universal Edition, Vienna. His operas, "The Path of the Sun" and "Nero and Acte," have been successfully produced in Germany And his choral music is included in the repertory of the Orfeo Catala, which has done so much to render Spanish music known throughout the world.

Recently he made a fresh appearance in Barcelona, his native city, both as interpreter and, with his Second Violin Concerto, as composer. But a singularly interesting event was that he revealed to his audience a Violin Concerto by Beethoven which had remained unnoticed in manuscript, in a European museum, after an unsuccessful attempt, 50 years ago, to complete it and prepare it for performance in public.

Beethoven wrote it in 1788—that is at the age of 18, when he had returned to Bonn after a short stay in Vienna. He entitled it "Concertstück in C." He neither finished nor signed it; but the handwriting and paper exclude all doubt as to its paternity and place of origin. Like all early works of Beethoven, it is strongly under Mozart's influence. But there are certain features in it which reappeared, 20 years later, in his Violin Concerto in D.

One Incomplete Movement

Only one movement exists, and that is incomplete. Manén has considered it possible to complete the work after carefully studying the elements to be found in the sketches, and, in his own words, "to add what remained lacking under the absolutely unambiguous guidance of the logic of the work's style." He proceeded accordingly, roused to enthusiasm by the original sketch, which bears so pure an imprint of Beethoven's style that no doubt can subsist despite its anonymity.

Manén, in his harmonies and modulations, has faithfully followed Beethoven's practice. He has found it unavoidable to retouch the scoring. Beethoven, with the inexperience of youth, had sometimes inverted melodic planes in order to meet the requirements of more or less strict polyphonic writing, or had given the woodwind far too high notes.

Manén has supplied the traditional cadenza, not a brief and insignificant one, but one constituting a sensitive comment on the main elements of the movement, and sufficiently long to play its proper part in the architectural balance of the whole. The length is a quarter of the length of the movement, according to the example set by Beethoven in his First Piano Concerto, and by Joachim in the cadenza he wrote for Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D.

Manén's Second Concerto

In Manén's own Second Violin Concerto, as in his previous works, the technical procedure and the texture are best described as European, but the style is purely Catalonian. Manén's intuitive impulses and his refined analytic consciousness have co-operated to excellent purpose.

Each of the two movements of the work has its characteristic features. The first is entirely founded on two themes, one of which has a distinct Catalonian flavor. The second is Catalonian in all respects, and from beginning to end. It is entitled "Sardana." As has been stated in previous articles, the "Sardana" is a popular Catalonian dance, consisting, musically, of two parts, contrasting with and completing each other. Manén's "Sardana" follows the same binary plan. But instead of giving us mere alternating expositions of various themes, aiming mainly at bringing out contrasts between them, he combines them into superbly contrived polyphonic associations, which are carried through with great vigor. One of these themes is that which in the typical "Sardana" serves as a monodic preamble, uniform, common to all examples, and usually played on a typical native instrument, the "fluviol," a rustic fife.

The double current of nationality and universality informing this work is characteristic of all the best Spanish music of today, which under its influence reaches a very high level, especially when it steers clear of two extremes: mere imitation of folklore without technical aspirations on the one hand, and on the other, Slavish copying of the technique of contemporary composers belonging to other countries.

The English Players in Central Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Edward Stirling and The English Players achieved great success in their second tour of central Europe recently. The first time they came, in the fall of 1929, they presented one play only, "Journey's End" by R. C Sherriff, but this time they were able to give a repertoire which included in addition to "Journey's End," "The Importance of Being Ernest," by Oscar Wilde, "The First Mrs. Fraser," by St. John Ervine, and others, to most appreciative audiences.

The company, which has been on tour since September, has performed in France, Switzerland, Egypt, Italy, 40 German cities, Czechoslovakia, Budapest and Vienna. This was the first English dramatic company to appear in Hungary since the war, and it is of interest to note that most of the press criticisms there emphasized the "simple straightforwardness" of both plays and acting, in marked contrast to the European stage.

In Vienna, a well-attended reception at the Grand Hotel, presided over by Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to London, initiated an "English Week," which gave conclusive proof of the increasing hold which the English language is gaining in this city.

Mr. Stirling has promised to return again in the fall, and to include "Hamlet" in his new repertoire. Such an event will be of special interest in view of Shakespeare's popularity in German-speaking countries, and of the different interpretation of his plays given in these latter, and in England.

'Engineer Hopkins' in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE Municipal Opera, Berlin, has given the first performance of an opera bearing the title of "Engineer Hopkins," text and music by Max Brand (born at Vienna in 1896).

The only novel thing in this work is the setting. Three times we are shown on the stage a machine room with steam-driven hammers, fly wheels, transmissions and electric plant. These machines all play a part in the plot, become alive, so to speak, sing, and hold intercourse with the men they serve.

The action takes place in the present and deals with factory workmen and factory owners. It has no topical or political tendency. It deals with neither class war nor capitalism, but with the problem of the relationship between men and machines.

All the characters, contractors or workmen are shown as fated to subjection to machinery. This not very attractive subject shows that Brand is endowed with a sense of the stage, and of the drama, but that he has no qualms in making for crude theatrical effects. There are guileless people who consider "Engineer Hopkins" as an opera of the period, indeed, of the moment. Well, there does lurk in it something of a vision of an opera belonging to our own time, but a vision which has not come near taking form, and remains concealed either by the quality of the music or by the feeble romanticism of the subject. If Brand really wanted to handle a social problem, he ought to have decided either for Bill or for Hopkins; instead of which he refrains from showing them as representing conflicting social ideas, and makes them clash with one another merely on account of a woman. Her attraction exercises an invincible sway over the two men.

Compromises Apparent

Granting that this might have been an idea, it happens to be nothing better than an opportunity to introduce a bit of "love interest." For, indeed, Brand, without real necessity, simply for the sake of effect, bandies the action about from workshop to dance hall and from offices ao café; and one is distressingly aware of all his compromises in the matter of both the inner and the outer action. All this has really nothing to do with our time, with our life, but bears a merely outward relation to it—it is, at bottom, a heedlessly fabricated, though skillfully put together, sensational drama.

The music resembles the text: it decides nothing, because Brand is incapable of coming—or perhaps unwilling to come—to a decision. There is no questioning his sense of stage music, which the terse, pulsing beginning of the work and the music of the machinery scenes amply demonstrate. The choruses of the machines at rest, with their unreal, bleak sonority, and the fantastic intensity to which they rise, are musically most impressive. The hand of a real dramatist makes itself felt in them; but nowhere in the work is real substantial musical invention. The music is entirely derivative, thin, lacking inner driving power. This lack makes itself felt particularly strongly in the lyrical scenes, in which the expression is achieved by methods altogether dependent upon Puccini's, and the substance is flimsy. The music exploits chiefly gestures and attitudes, accompanies the text and provides underlining colors, but never succeeds in raising it to another plane.

Carefully Prepared

Whenever it comes to a question of effect, means are selected without any discrimination. A glaring case in point is the scene in the dance hall, which would do quite well in a revue, but in an opera constitutes a swerve from style of the worst kind. And even there, the melodic invention remains poor. The future will show whether this is a fundamental weakness of Brand, or whether the inadequacy of "Engineer Hopkins" is to be accounted for by the fact that this work is his first attempt at dramatic music. But from the dramatic point of view it shows a genuine, although rather speculative, sense of the stage. It remains to be seen how far Brand will be able to apply an intuitive knowledge of the theater to a work of truer artistic quality than this one. We cannot assess his ability yet; but it is quite possible that with greater maturity and experience he will succeed in turning out a significant work.

The production had been carefully prepared. The conductor, Fritz Stiedry, did his utmost to impart color, sonority, and life to the music; and the excellent co-operation between the actors and the orchestra which he achieved led to impressive effects. Kurt Singer's super production, and the settings by Gustav Vargos, greatly contributed to the effectiveness. Among the soloists, Ludwig Hofmann in the title part proved particularly fine and convincing. The parts of Nell and Bill were beautifully sung by Violetta de Strozzi and Josef Burgwinkel.

An Electrical Violin Heard in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE Salle Pleyel, a Russian inventor, M. Machonine, has presented a curious instrument, a violin whose sound box has been eliminated and replaced by a pick-up which transmits to an amplifier and an electric loudspeaker the vibrations which it collects on the bridge.

Since the fairy Electricity has become a muscian, one can never tell where its love of music will stop. Not content with transmitting by waves, or by engraving on wax, the concerts given by human beings, she has taken into her head to become herself a virtuoso and goes so far as to invent new instruments for her own use. After the pianola, after the Martenor apparatus, after the vibrating radiotone, here is the electrical violin, which, instead of transmitting the vibrations of its strings to a little box of varnished wood, intrusts them to a current which amplifies them and makes them expand in a loudspeaker.

This diffusion and intensification involve as usual a slight modification of timbre. The amateurs of the gramophone are familiar with the sort of transfiguration undergone by stringed instruments whose tone is exalted to the lyricism of a wind instrument; so that the lightly touched string gives harmonic sounds that seem to emerge from a flute, so that certain notes of the violin, swelled by electricity, approach the timbre of the oboe, the cor anglais or the saxophone. One feels that a force more powerful than the human arm gives these sounds a sovereign continuity and equality. One loses the sense of effort and one is amazed at the ease with which the lock of horsehair produces an ample, vigorous melody that can dominate a whole orchestra and fill the largest concert hall.

This dissemblance of timbres moreover poses an interesting problem. What we call the tone of a violin is a purely empirical acquisition of the ear. For the convenience of our fingers, we have had to make instruments whose logic is often disputable. Nothing proves that the rational tone of an instrument will not be revealed to us, on the contrary, by the electric current, whose material possibilities are limited in no direction.

Whatever it may be, the electrified violin is an instrument of striking power from which composers could draw new and moving effects. Of course, one must struggle against the difficulties inherent in all amplification, that is to say against the exaggeration of all the parasitical noises accompanying the production of tone. The pick-up, in enabling us to examine a note through a magnifying glass, at the same time increases the scraping of the bow, the repetition and fullness of the vibrato, just as it accentuates on a record the scratching of the needle. But the means of lessening these accessory noises will certainly be found and musicians will then have at their disposal a whole new orchestral material that traditionalists will condemn but which will without doubt enable composers of the next generation to give us unforeseen masterpieces, using unsuspected emotional elements.

Julius Kopsch

We have had a visit from the capellmeister Julius Kopsch, who came to conduct the Lamoureux Orchestra. A very interesting man, this thin, angular person who, without the slightest mummery, abandons himself on his rostrum to gesticulation that is full of the unexpected. The love of music moves him like an electric discharge. A rhythm makes him tremble, a nuance causes him to shudder. He is overrun, penetrated and pervaded by the melody to which he gives rise. His hands draw it from nothingness. He models it, he handles it in its passing. He lets it go with regret only at the moment of giving it its flight, after having warmed it in the palms of his hands.

As a rule he stands with his knees bent so as to be able to let himself go like a spring at the moment when he has to hurl his intentions toward a group of instrumentalists. His arms have a singular movement. He draws his elbows back in a point and thrusts them forward like connecting rods, as children do who play at engines. For delicate passages, he shortens his stick by half, by holding it in the middle. And, when the text is still more subtle, he abandons his scepter and molds the music with bare hands.

And all this makes for clear and eloquent performances, well carried out and balanced; the style is simple and logical, with a touch of sentimental languor which spreads like the little legendary blue flower. In the air of the "Damnation," where the cor anglais groans with a romanticism that today can be exactly translated only in Germany, this form of sensibility is developed at ease.

All the rest of the program was performed with dignity and nobility. Walther Kirchhoff was a Parsifal of grandeur. His voice dominated the orchestra without effort. He was well seconded by M. Boris Borodin, who is also a singer of quality. And the meticulous, careful, nuanced performance of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" of Strauss was a positive feast. Julius Kopsch, whom amateurs of beautiful orchestral records already know, will leave the most sympathetic memory with the Parisian public.

Last Straram Concert

Walter Straram, after having too generously spent himself in the course of the season, refused before the Easter holidays to take the rest that he had earned. So he conducted his splendid orchestra up to the date that he had chosen and took leave of his public on the evening of Easter Thursday. He was able to measure, by listening to the applause that greeted each of his appearances at the desk, the attachment of his audience and the place he has taken in the esteem and affection of all those who have been witnesses of his labor and his perseverance. In spite of that sort of aggressive modesty by which he holds at a distance the crowd who wish to thank him, he did not succeed in discouraging his admirers. And the affectionate cordiality that burst forth in the "au revoir" of his subscribers must have made him realize with what impatience one looks for his quick return.

His program gave the opportunity to appreciate a very curious "Fantaisie" of Mihalovici, a work that disconcerted more than one well-disposed listener by its overcrowded and too involved writing. This young composer, like all of his generation, seems in too much of a hurry to say everything at his first contact with the public; but what interesting things in this frenzied profession of faith and what real gifts as a musician!

A great success for Vieux in "Harold in Italy," a score that contains such a quantity of literature that not the smallest place remains in it for music. Read this work at the piano and you will be astounded at the poverty of its material. A success also for the admirable saxophonist Viard, whose tone has charm and poetry and who triumphed in the "Vecchio Castillo," from the "Pictures from an Exhibition" so magnificently orchestrated by Ravel. And as this evening was decidedly a sort of prize-giving at the end of a year of work, one had pleasure in applauding, after "Bydlo," the excellent Appaire, who has as a rule so much work and so little glory and who roused the enthusiasm of the hall by his way of making the heavy Polish chariot roll upon its wheels.

Finally, let us not forget to greet the admirable group of little singers called "Motett d'Erfurt," a tiny collection of fresh voices of rather white purity, trained by M. Wietmeyer with a finish that confounds imagination. The public is perhaps incapable of guessing the quality of this feat. To achieve with these 15 little boys a polyphony so complex and so learned seems a sort of miracle. Honor to these children and to their master.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Simple and Colorful Sun Rooms

By LAURA LORENSON

IN SUN rooms, with their air of informality, color has often taken the place of expensive furnishings. Its skillful use has transformed the simplest room to a thing of beauty.

The color scheme of the room shown at the right was keyed from the glazed chintz roller shades. The design was a striking one—exotic birds among conventionalized flowers and shrubbery in violet, red, yellow and green on a black background.

The walls and woodwork were painted a deep, creamy yellow, and this color repeated and combined with black in a block pattern inlaid linoleum.

Cane, woven reed and wood furniture were combined and painted a blue-green, picking up the shade in the chintz. Violet linen cushions piped with red were used on the easy chairs and couch. Wrought-iron stands held red pottery bowls filled with flowering plants. A mirror black vase was used for cut flowers.

Rush-bottom Windsor chairs, conveniently placed at the drop-leaf table, suggest happy breakfasts in the morning sunshine, or afternoon company at games.

Floor of Tile and Walls of Stone

The inclosed porch below, with its rough stone and shingle walls and slanting beamed ceiling offered unusual opportunities. The pine woodwork throughout, including the radiator cover, was stained and waxed to give it the weathered effect of age. The floor, being shaded red tile with a dash of green here and there, gave the key to the decoration.

Stick reed in its natural color was chosen for the furniture and antiqued with green. The stick reed wall pockets with fan-shaped trellises were treated in the same manner, the yellow pots showing through the reed.

Permatex, in a gay striped pattern of yellow, green and red-rust, which picked up the color of the tile, was used for big, fat, loose, chair cushions that bespeak solid comfort. Red-rust semi-glazed chintz, bound with the same color, was chosen for the draperies, also for the glass curtains, made of ecru fillet net in a large, open mesh.

Heavy green glass vases were used for cut flowers. A yellow jardinière on a wrought-iron stand gave further emphasis to the yellow in the cushions, and one of deep red on a weathered oak stand repeated and deepened the red in the tiles. It being essentially a sun room, a wrought-iron hanging lantern was the only lighting fixture used.

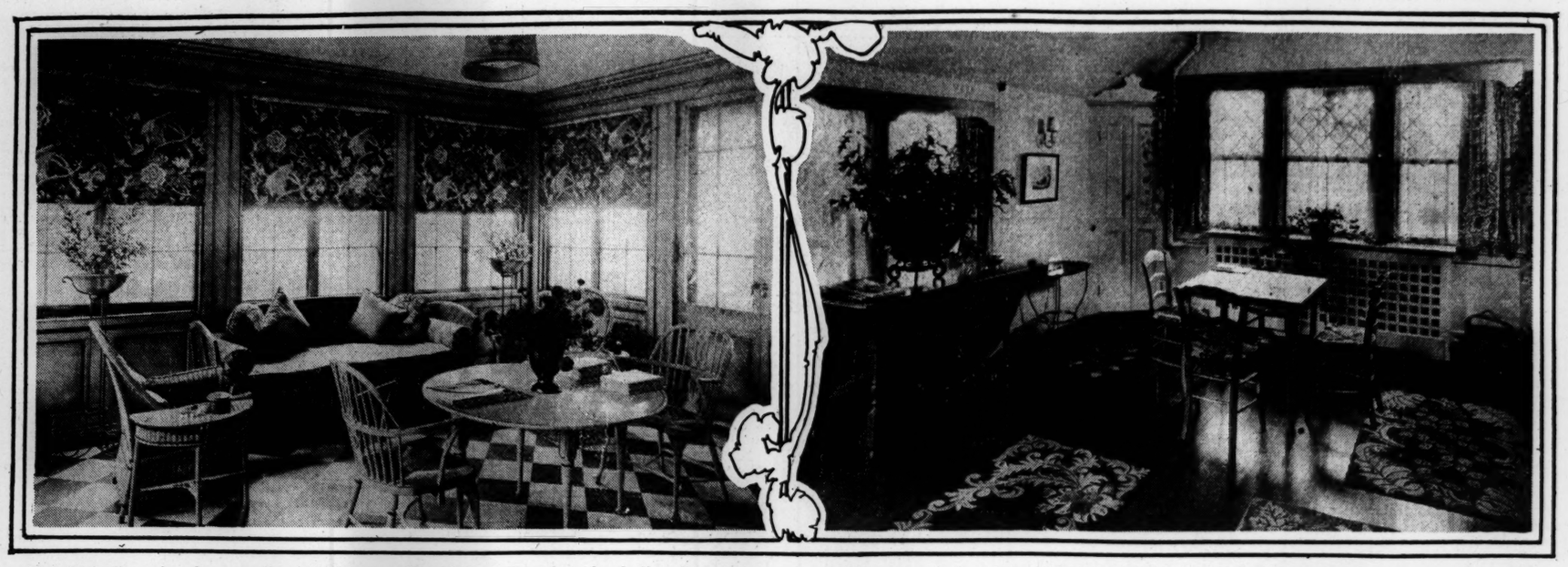
Colors Important Here

An early American setting was chosen for the sunny card and breakfast room, the third of our group. The walls and woodwork, including the corner cupboard, were painted a soft shade of blue-green. The maple floor was left in a dark natural finish. A maple gateleg table, card table and rush-bottom chairs were chosen.

Colorful hooked rugs in deep, rich red shading to a light pink with accents of blue, green and yellow on a black background supplied the color note. Cretonne draperies picked up the design and colors of the rugs. Glass curtains were made of cotton voile in deep, rich cream.

The wrought-iron stand and woven work basket were in red. Brass jardinières and wall pockets were used for flowers, plants and vines.

In the whole trio of sun rooms, the colors used were clear and vital but not harsh or overstrong, and the furniture moderately priced, comfort and a refined simplicity being the main objectives.



The dominating colors here are the deep, creamy yellow of the walls and woodwork, the same color alternating with black in the linoleum floor covering. Glazed chintz roller shades are in striking designs of violet, red, yellow, and green on a black ground. These colors are picked up in the blue-green of the painted furniture. Violet linen cushions are piped with red

In this arrangement we have a blending of living room and sun room essentials worked out in early American taste. Walls and woodwork are painted a soft shade of blue-green, the maple floor being given a dark natural finish. Hooked rugs in strong colors of blue, green, and yellow on black backgrounds give emphatic accents, which are repeated in the cretonne draperies

Wall Papers for Remembrance

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE householder who has decided to redecorate his walls may well weigh the comparative value to him of three types of covering, the old-fashioned wall paper, salubra, and fabrikoid.

Wall paper is the most familiar and the cheapest so far as original installation is concerned, unless one adventures into the de luxe products. Among these are the hand-painted Chinese papers and panels which await the plutocrat at $15 a panel and an almost fabulous sum a roll, which is eight yards. Also those exquisite Japanese grass cloths, hand-woven of cotton and striped honeysuckle fiber, pressed onto rice paper and then hand-stenciled with enchanting scenes from Nippon. These at $15 a roll promise to those who can undertake them full æsthetic value. Finally, certain old period papers continued for the modern market to enhance period rooms.

Among the last, one dealer in New York shows a scenic called the Bay of Naples, which is copied from a paper found on an old house in Woodbury, Conn. It is known to have hung on the walls for at least 100 years and evidences a French manufacture. Two pictures, one of sparkling waters and boats under flashing sails, the other of gay shore scenes, are used as repeats. The reproduction called for the preparation of new blocks which are carried out in several color schemes. Another, the Grand Chase, is also French and popular today in the United States in homes of pretension. In this case the original blocks were found and are still used.

Varied and Accessible

Wall papers in pleasing designs or in solid tones can be very cheaply purchased. To hang them, however, costs just as much as to hang a more substantial quality, so that if the money is available a grade should be selected which is sun-fast and durable.

It is better usage, particularly in formal rooms, to paper straight to the molding without a border. The calcimined ceiling without decorations is always in good taste, but where an original effect is sought ceilings may be papered to match the walls. If the design is inappropriate for a horizontal surface, one may use a solid tone to correspond with the background or even repeating the dominant tone in the pattern.

The finest papers are made in Germany, England and France. Wherever manufactured they have one unique attribute in a world of fashion's changes—their styles change slowly. The old patterns are not necessarily old-fashioned, and the modifications, which are slowly accomplished, have nothing to do with the seasons. There are no "spring styles."

White Backgrounds Passé

An examination of pattern books will reveal many types which have been familiar for a long time. There is, however, one difference which has become fixed, and that is the colored or tinted background. Formerly patterns were invariably stamped on white grounds, which have now almost disappeared. The surface, too, is often broken up by dim spongy effects which please the eye by varying the lights.

Although flowers and birds are constantly recurring themes now, as has always been the case, still there is a tendency toward more open and scattered spacing. An interest is evident in perpendicular lines and fuller appreciation of the beautiful ideas offered by stems, half-bare stalks and isolated leaves. One might say that early spring instead of full-blown summer was posing for contemporary designers.

These motives are occasionally combined with faint geometrical interruptions, such as blocks, ellipses, parallelograms and shadowy skyscraper silhouettes. Such patterns were described to the writer as "modified modernistic," and said to be among the best sellers.

Fabrics Are Simulated

Papers with fabric effects are numerous, but neither is this a novelty development. Some are embossed in a manner to suggest woven and even embroidered fabrics. There is a style called wool-flock which slightly resembles a Jacquard textile; the pattern is laid on in varnish, onto which finely ground-up wool is blown. It sticks to the adhesive surface and is eventually pressed into it under hydraulic rollers. Soirettes are silky appearing papers which get their effect from metallic threads. They are appropriate for boudoirs and French rooms.

Imitations of Japanese grass cloth and machine-produced imitations of fine old patterns are often worth buying. The former may be purchased for $4.50 a roll and the latter for about $2.50. Of course, many desirable patterns may be had for very much less than this.

Papers can be made waterproof by certain applications, among which is a size over which is laid a lacquer, and which alters scarcely at all the color tones. This costs for the size $4 a gallon and for the lacquer $5.50. It is suitable for very nice papers which may then be gently cleaned with soap and water but not scrubbed. For cheap papers shellac is a sufficient protection. The cost of labor in applying such a finish of course varies in different parts of the country, and energetic amateur decorators sometimes brush it on themselves. This process must follow the hanging; it cannot be done while the paper is in the roll.

Some Special Requirements

Wall papers are appropriate for houses furnished in the periods of the past, for there is always a pattern which will carry out the theme of the epoch chosen and elaborate upon the story told by furniture and hangings. For homes of no historical bias, but conservative and reminiscent in feeling, papers are, too, the logical background.

Unpatterned ones are demanded where pictures and textiles of importance are to hang, and neutral colors are the safest enhancements of whatever colors they flaunt. Gay patterns are highly effective in sun rooms; story-telling panoramas in nurseries, scenic representations in halls, which they open up and enlarge; to bedrooms, flowery patterns give a dainty look, if the hangings and covers are worked out in monotones suggested by the paper.

For formal rooms, living rooms and dining rooms, however, into which pattern is introduced by pictures, ornaments and china, a mere color tone, a foil for the rest of the decoration, is advisable. The paper may have a fabric texture, if richness of effect is desired and the surface may be broken up by mottlings, interrupted lines and vague shadowings. These are never disturbing, but resemble a play of light.

For the experimenter in new modes, who enjoys a touch of the whimsical, a light breath of extravagance, or the austerity of mathematics; and for the individualist who wishes to decorate his walls with some personal phantasy, salubra and fabrikoid are more exciting. Subsequently these will be discussed.

This small inclosed porch is given a touch of garden aspect by the potted vines set in wall baskets and by the vased flowers tastefully placed. Stick reed furniture in natural colors has cushion covers in yellow, green, and red rust. A tiled floor, walls of field stone and shingles, raftered roof, all carry suggestions of rural setting and days of leisure

A Free Adaptation of the Colonial

Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. MOLLY has approached the problem of "antiques" from a different angle than most of us. It is one that may prove helpful and encouraging to those people who have not a sufficient number of articles to completely furnish their homes, but who have a few pieces and take delight in them. I mention Mrs. Molly rather than her husband, for that wise young man has the good judgment to leave this matter largely in her hands. That she has practical, as well as charming ideas, no one who has seen their home can doubt.

She has not limited herself to old furniture but seeks rather the effect that it produces. She has a few genuinely old pieces—her Boston rocker; a walnut day-bed with a hooked rug beside it; a bewitching little walnut stand with spiral-turned legs; dining room table and chairs. Her interest has fallen on small decorative objects, too—old print, a lovely pewter pot, a mug-like pitcher reminiscent of tulipware. From this you see that most of her furniture necessarily is new, but it has been bought with such a feeling for old types that there is harmony between the new and the old.

Some Living Room Details

We sit on the sofa, a copy of a Louis Seize, opposite the cheerful flame in the brick fireplace. On the mantel the recently purchased terracotta bas-relief and the brass candelabrum hobnob happily with the old square clock and the pewter pot. At one side of the fireplace the aforementioned wise young man is seated in a plumply-upholstered chair that is gay in hand-blocked linen.

His reading lamp, it must be whispered, was once a wide-mouthed pickle-bottle of pressed glass, attractively colored by the bright wax flowers inside. Even those collectors who gasp at the mention of wax flowers would admit this a pleasing and novel use of them, particularly in combination with the loosely pleated shade above. It stands on a round pie-crust table of Colonial pattern. On the wall near by hang two old silhouettes. In the next corner is a small open bookcase with the Boston rocker drawn invitingly near and a lamp for further inducement. Tied to the top of the chair back is a bright quilted head rest of Mrs. Molly's own design that makes a dash of color in an otherwise dull space. Under the windows of the sun room is the walnut day-bed, no longer young but festive, nevertheless. Its lavender linen covering is sprigged with varicolored flowers of Belgian embroidery and it is made comfortable to rest upon by modern box springs. At one end of the living room is the quite new "Governor Winthrop" desk, rather striking in its bright brasses.

Old-Time and Modern in Dining Room

In the dining room we find further judicious use of the new to supplement the old. To the old drop-leaf table and chairs has been added an open cupboard of pine and a tea wagon, all painted a lovely soft green. A delicate flower design relieves broad surfaces of monotony. The reed seats of the chairs had long since disappeared and now the wooden ones are covered by small, flat cushions with green and peach-colored checked centers and plain ruffles. In the open cupboard new pieces of china and pottery are interspersed with old, and many people cannot tell which is which. Very pleasing and consistent?

Upstairs we find the same discrimination used. A new four-poster bed is covered with a crocheted spread in the popcorn stitch. Beside the bed is the little slender-legged stand carrying an old oil lamp, electrified. The base and bowl are painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the room, the glass stem left gleaming. The shade is of pleated georgette, informal as becomes a boudoir. The old walnut chest has above it a mirror of Colonial type, finished to match the bed and bureau. The mirror is hung against a square of cretonne having a pattern of delicate, vinelike sprays.

Small Jack of the curls has outgrown the beautiful old family cradle, but it is still numbered among his mother's treasures. We cannot count the furnishings of his room "antique," but they are so quaint and suitable that they are well worth studying.

In place of the cradle is an iron bed of the type popular about 25 years ago. The drooping shoulders of its head and foot are attired in slip covers embroidered with wee folk, and the green and orchid spread has a full green valance.

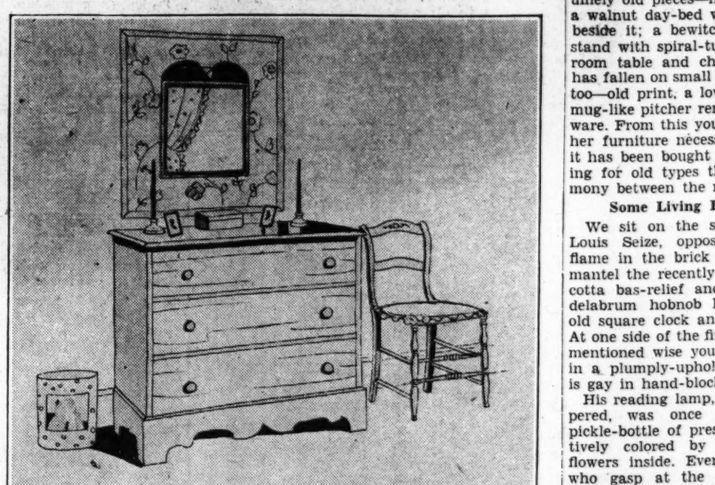
Against the wall is a semicircular stand with shelves; this, too, has a valance of the daintiest of prints, trimmed with red water-cloth in a zig-zag design—all the work of Jack's mother. Here he may put his toys to sleep at night. On the walls are charming pictures, all low enough for him to reach and talk to—lovely children, frolicking animals and imagination-stirring castles.

"They really are simple to do," Mrs. Molly laughs at our extravagant exclamations. "And if one doesn't feel up to drawing the figures, there are always stencils to be bought."

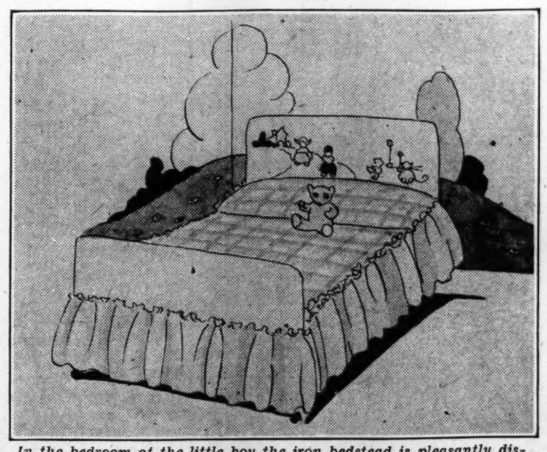
The feature of the guest room is a small old dresser, done over in a crackle finish. The bed is painted to match and its covering is an India print. The odd little candlesticks and the braided rug fit in convincingly with its atmosphere.

I hope you too, sense the individuality of this home. As we leave and I look over my shoulder at the young couple framed in the doorway, this conclusion comes to me again: It isn't the things we put into a house that makes it home, it's the thinking—and this is a home.

Aren't Mrs. Molly's illustrations attractive? Now do you wonder at the happy taste that appears throughout her home? K. V. P.



The old walnut bureau of simple colonial lines has above it a mirror in the same wood hung against a panel of cretonne delicately sprayed with vine



In the bedroom of the little boy the iron bedstead is pleasantly disguised with slip covers and valance in green and a spread of orchid and green. Decorations on the wall and on the head of the bed appeal to childish fancy

Practical Home Beautifying

ONE of the most recent books on home making not only deals adequately with the many aspects and problems connected with home-building and home-making, but is written in a vivid, sparkling style as well. Mrs. Emily Post prepares her groundwork thoroughly in her book, "The Personality of a House," and deals with the fundamentals of architecture, the types of houses in America, what is meant by the "personality" of a house, and the facts about building, buying, or renting a house. Some of her most helpful chapters, however, discuss color and instruct the reader as to its harmonious use in the home.

"Without color," says Mrs. Post, "much of everything we own or look at is lacking in beauty, warmth and gayety. Much as style, form, and proportion mean to the beauty of every exterior, nothing means so much to the personality of a house as color."

She starts with simple facts about color and shows how even the slightest knowledge of the subject aids the home maker. We learn, for example, that yellow gives the feeling of light, that red is the most brilliant, blue the coldest and the most formal, that green will harmonize with nearly ever color providing it is properly blended. All this helps immeasurably in the selection of wall paper, floorings, paint, and house furnishings. Rooms may even be made to appear larger or smaller than their original apparent size by the discreet use of color.

The author's views about decorating and furnishing a house are refreshingly simple. "It must never be forgotten that in every house of appeal the owner's personality is the one of importance. If the house expresses the architect or the decorator and not the owner, then its personality is a song out of tune.

"The personal method of furnishing is to build each room on those objects that belong to each of us; things that would subtract from the sum of our personality were they taken away. What is really essential—granting that we have a fair amount of taste—is that we shall put together the things we like; the things that we are used to; the things that express us, so that our homes shall be a true expression of our own taste, character, and personality."

Before discussing the fundamentals of interior decoration and taking up the actual problems which perplex the average home maker, Mrs. Post defines Good Taste and thereby gives the reader a magic measuring stick.

For Good Taste, she believes, is a nice perception of the standards of suitability, form, proportion, scale and color, and the harmonious relation of each to the other. Knowledge of these standards must be acquired either consciously by means of study, or unconsciously by means of special opportunity.

From there on, "The Personality of a House," which is published by Funk & Wagnalls Company and sells for $4, deals with each room of the house in detail. These chapters the decorator, architect, and home maker alike will find particularly interesting since they are written from the three points of view. Still other features of the book are the full-page illustrations of simple and formal rooms of great charm, quaint doorways and beautiful houses, besides text illustrations which make this practical and authoritative book doubly attractive and interesting. E. B. M.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

As the City Season Wanes

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE busiest season so far in the activities of buyers and sellers of old-time American furniture—this is the rating that must be given to the weeks that have passed since the middle of October. Important public sales have produced higher average prices than were ever reached before, and this when conditions, in the opinion of many people, were unfavorable. Private sales have been good on the whole, though possibly less successful than those of a public nature. Four Atlantic seaboard cities, as well as Chicago, have shown eager interest in the antique expositions that have been held in a selected hotel auditorium of each community. These affairs have been so profitable for exhibitors that many of the same dealers showed their stocks at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, as the events occurred successively in these cities.

As the emphatic finale to the season's program of metropolitan shows and auctions, the first fortnight of May has seen staged a show and an auction in Philadelphia and two sales in New York.

One of these was the sale of over 400 prints by Currier and Ives. This took place on three evenings at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, resulting in a total of $32,450 for the owner, F. W. Ayer.

Of the three items which ran to four figures, one was the clipper ship, "Red Jacket," large folio in size with wide margin and old frame. The lithograph is especially attractive, as the graceful ship floats in quiet water surrounded by much ice. This price was $1250.

The others in this price group were of a strikingly different nature. One showed a family of grouse and the other, parent woodcocks and five tiny young ones. Both were painted by J. S. Hill and are rated as "very rare." Eleven hundred and fifty dollars and $1200 were the respective prices. The two prints were among the few that did not bear the name of either N. Currier or Currier & Ives, the publisher being Heppenheimer & Co. without date.

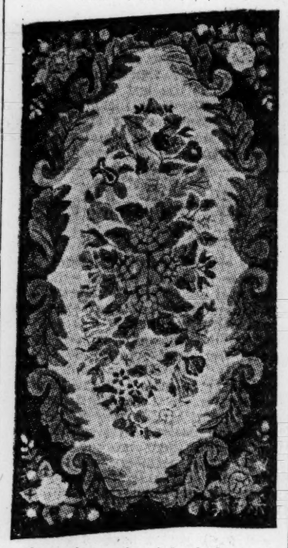
Mr. Ayer's successive collector hobbies have been varied ones. They began, I am told, with postage stamps, and the building up of a selection that sold for a goodly six-figure amount. Then came furniture, disposed of last year at these galleries with handsome returns. Now this mass of prints has been another result of several years of buying. It is our guess that this venture, too, has been a profitable one to Mr. Ayer.

There seemed to be no particular class of prints which brought high figures. Those that came under the headings Historical, American Views, Marine, Sporting, shared about equally in the bidders' favor. "Home to Thanksgiving" went for $650; "Early Winter," $360, "A New England Winter Scene," $350, "Winter Morning," $325.

It is not an easy matter for the casual observer to understand why those which appear equally desirable to him fetch prices which differ greatly. There are several factors which tend to effect this result. Artistic quality does somewhat, but there is greater force in the element of rarity. There is considerable, too, in the competition between bidders, who will wholly disregard previous prices in their eagerness to obtain a certain subject.

So, those who read of the amounts being received for this print or that should not accept the figures as the established and standard value in any case. Dealers may be willing to sell duplicates for less than these amounts or they may demand more, for private sales and auctions have wholly different standards of valuation.

The same week that the prints just referred to were sold, there was a two-session auction of American



One of a pair of hooked rugs sold for $1550 at the American Art Association - Anderson Galleries on May 10. The size was 5ft. 10in. by 3ft.; the workmanship fine; the condition excellent; the natural coloring of the floral design pleasingly mellowed by time

furniture in the same galleries. To the surprise of almost everyone the prices brought were mostly very low. There were exceptions but these merely made prevailing figures more conspicuous.

Two banjo clocks brought $170 and $180; a set of six bow-back Windsor chairs, $15 each; a very attractive Sheraton sideboard in mahogany, six feet long, $200; Chippendale mahogany side chairs, $35 each for a set of three; these are some of the prices.

Hooked rugs and carpets went very well, seven of the better ones bringing $500 to $1000 each. An oval hooked carpet about 11½ by 8½ feet was the most attractive in its design and colors, bringing $725. The $1000 item was also a floral hooked carpet, being 11 feet square and carrying an all-over repeated design. This was in contrast to the medallion and border type of oval carpet. Most of the rugs went between $10 and $50, however.

The small table illustrated on this page in the issue of May 3 was one of the few pieces which approached the thousand dollar figure, selling for $900. One somewhat similar, with two butterfly brackets to support the top, brought $1500.

Aside from the occasional piece the prices ran lower than at any similar sale in that place during recent years. It is true that the unseasonable weather may have led some buyers to stay away, but it is more likely that dealers in general are finding business dull.

The present week in Philadelphia is an unusually active one for those interested in eighteenth century furniture. The show in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford ran from the twelfth to the seventeenth with dealers' exhibits which filled all available space including the stage and a smaller ballroom.

The average quality of the exhibits was quite as high as that in previous expositions in Boston and New York. Conducted under the auspices of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, the list of 300 or so patrons includes the names best known in social, business and artistic activities of the city. Most of the dealers were from Pennsylvania, although New York City was the address of several, as was Boston as well.

During the present week of the Philadelphia Exposition Samuel T. Freeman & Co. auctioned in that city early American mahogany furniture, said to be the best ever offered there. It came from the homes of two long-time residents of the section, and ranks with the traditionally excellent "Philadelphia" standard. The date of the sale is too late to allow us to notice its results, but we expect to do so the coming week.

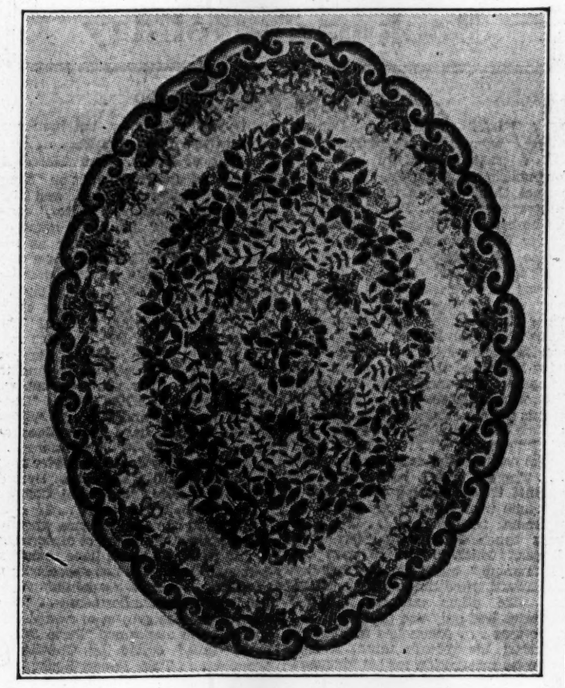
Surely the public and private sales of the present year have shown abundant evidence of the growing esteem for eighteenth and early nineteenth century home furnishings of America. Slowly but constantly the finest of these things are slipping into museums, where they will stay permanently. Still more are passing to individual collectors, to form groups that in some cases will some time be dispersed again and find new owners.

At every occasion, when especially fine articles are offered, museums will again acquire a few items, leaving the number in the possession of individual collectors smaller and smaller, year by year. Thus the redistribution of most excellent examples outside of museums comes periodically, with the total quantity in existence steadily diminishing.

These conditions continuing with no possibility of expanding the supply, it is inevitable that steadily increasing prices for all forms of decorative and fine art should persist.

To a lesser degree this is true of commonplace and mediocre objects, although a quite different group of buyers are interested in the grades of lower merit. That such things are still to be bought at surprisingly low figures is quite clear to anyone who followed the sales of last week in New York.

It is things of similar quality which appeal to the tastes and purses of most of us. So it is evident that anyone who wishes to furnish a home modestly in genuine eighteenth-century objects can feel that it may be done without excessive expenditure and at prices which will in time prove to be profitable investments.



The large size of this carpet—11ft. 7in. by 8ft. 8in.—the rare excellence of the design and its oval form were factors that carried the bids to $725, as it was auctioned in New York City this week. The basket detail that encircles the border also surrounds the extreme center. Cobalt and lighter blue dominate in the border; green, lavender and pink in the medallion, all on an ash-gray ground

In London Auction Rooms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

Steeple Cups Go High

THE ambition of every collector of old English silver, I suppose—and incidentally of every important museum—is to acquire a steeple cup made during the reign of King James I. It is one of the rarest, most beautiful and incidentally one of the most costly pieces of Jacobean plate known.

These cups have two bowls, baluster stems and domed feet. They were used to grace the festive boards of the great men of the land in the early 1600s, but were also used as chalices.

They are so called because of the steeple, or church-spire-like final on the cover of the cup, the two sometimes reaching a combined height of nearly three feet.

A lovely historic example, 1½ feet tall and made in 1619, at one time belonged to the Duchess Dowager of Buccleuch and Queensberry. Afterward owned by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, it provided the sensation of a recent sale at Sotheby's. After keen competition from private and professional collectors from both the United States and Britain, it realized £3300, approximately $16,500.

English Caudle Cup or Porringer

Another record of its kind was established at a neighboring Piccadilly auction room the following day. Then an unpretentious two-handled covered bowl and stand, made in 1656 during the time of the Commonwealth, and called by some a caudle cup, by others a porringer, was sold for £2100, about $11,000. The equivalent of $100, or even less, would probably have been the price of the bowl, lid and stand at the time they were made.

The most historic of all these vessels that have survived, I might mention, is probably the 12-sided silver porringer and cover, plated with gold, inherited by Lady Louis Mountbatten. This is the actual twofold piece presented by Oliver Cromwell, to his daughter Mary as a wedding gift on her marriage to Lord Fauconberg. It was much admired by American visitors when exhibited last year at Sir Philip Sassoon's house in Park Lane on behalf of a charity.

Lady Louis Mountbatten's wonderful collection of priceless silver, I may add, was inherited from her grandfather, Sir Ernest Cassel. It includes no fewer than three steeple cups—one made in King Charles I's time—and a small silver beaker, shaped like the modern glass tumbler and bearing marks showing that it was made in London in 1496. The lower part is ornamented with straps in the form of horseshoe nails to enable it to be readily gripped and held in the hand.

Too Much for the Whistle?

Among the astonishing items which came under the hammer recently at a famous West End auction room was a George III silver-gilt boatswain's whistle, with chain and shield. It was "presented by subscribers to the Fund for encouraging the Capture of French Privateers, to John Pascoe, Boatswain of His Majesty's packet, The Antelope." Pascoe, it is recorded, after the passing of his captain, brought about the capture, on Dec. 2, 1793, of the French vessel Atlanta.

This unusual lot, in view of its historical interest, found a ready buyer at £140, about $700.

Irish Jewelry 1000 Years Old

Another, and to most antiquarian collectors, probably a far more interesting piece of antique silver, was disposed of a few days previously and realized only half the price of the boatswain's whistle.

This was a tenth century Irish Celtic silver brooch, discovered about 100 years ago under a heap of stones near Ballynolan, Ire. The long pin and the two ends of the ring in this fascinating early Irish ornament terminate in bulbs formed like thistleheads. It brought £72—about $360.

The fact that all antiques are not necessarily valuable was strikingly emphasized at the same sale when the wooden cover of the mummy of an ancient Egyptian woman, enriched with Egyptian decoration and similar to one in the British Museum, was put up on behalf of an eminent English surgeon. It was knocked down for 1

2000 Soldiers—Made of Lead

The hopeful belief that war, like other ancient barbarities, is becoming an "antique" is apparently reflected in the latest collecting vogue. This is for lead soldiers, which are now the eager quest not of children, but of serious grown-up collectors both in England and in France.

The demand is for specimens, both old and new, which reproduce the uniforms, horse-trappings, and so on, of the various periods, with meticulous accuracy, from ancient Babylon's to those of the great war.

A former Mayor of Versailles is the proud possessor of no fewer than 2000 of these toy soldiers and is shortly to give an exhibition of his Lilliputian army.

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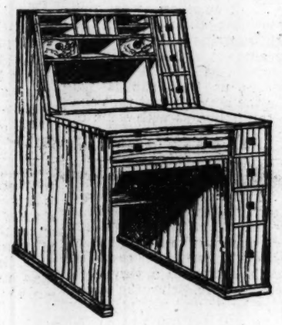

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Small bookcases, $25 to $45
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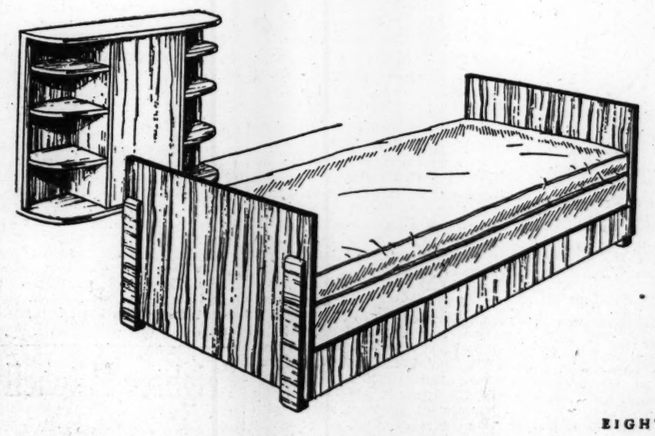
All velvet-covered chairs and sofas at muslin prices



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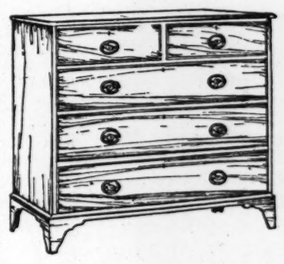
These are only a few of the extraordinary values included in this special offering.

Below, Georgian chairs for small dining room . . six side chairs and two arm chairs. The set, $275

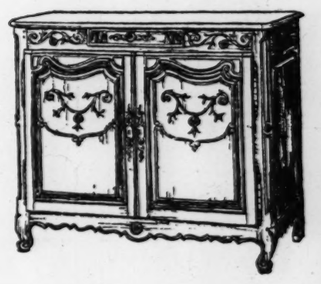
An authentic Chippendale chair that is really a museum piece. Scroll work. $125

This small Italian credenza makes a charming piece for the foyer. $65

Below, an 18th century English chest of drawers. A handsome piece. $135



Below, a French provençal Louis XV buffet with hand-carvings. $175



Below, 18th century knee hole desk that has an infinite amount of drawer space. $200

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Certain Victorian Trivialities

Sober Truth, by Margaret Barton and Osbert Sitwell. London: Duckworth, 12s. 6d.

IT IS the ambition of this anthology, according to Mr. Sitwell's preface, to undermine the current estimate of the past century and to show that behind its façade of "high-minded platitude" there existed an everyday life of romantic grotesqueness and mystery. No one doubted it; and consequently Mr. Sitwell presents the spectacle of a man fighting an enemy who is not there. He pursues him with the familiar Sitwellian irrelevance, sometimes pompous, sometimes laborious and now entertainingly satirical. One deduces from his argument the conclusion that, since "the dull blanket of nineteenth century certitude" was torn brutally aside by the war in our generation and shown, to our tragic cost, to be deceptive, we at least have the right to laugh and wonder at the credulity of our forefathers. That is our consolation in the sufferings we have endured.

But what the arguments of Mr. Sitwell's preface have to do with the material which Miss Barton and he have collected, it is hard to see. The divergence between opinion and the trend of events is not fact peculiar to Victorian times. We can match the comic opera of the Napoleonic aftermath with the pathetic marionette dance of our own century's dethroned monarchs. We can match the schoolmaster's mermaid, the passing of the great auk, the fame or notoriety of dancers, criminals, charlatans, bogus earls and sea serpents with excitements of our own. Open any sensational newspaper, and it will be seen that the craft of making "the great heart of the British (or any other) public" beat faster has not declined in ingenuity. The birth of a royal baby, the skyrocket progress of an Eastern ruler "gone modern," the antics of exiled royalties, the vision of "angels" at Mons, are a few of the contributions of our young century, and nothing more divergent from the earnestness of our opinion could be imagined. To desire even with satirical intent, to give trivialities an importance in the estimate of a century's character, seems excessive.

However, Mr. Sitwell has obviously enjoyed himself, and that is something. He has avoided the temptation of "writing up," preferring to let events speak for themselves in their own naïve language. He has, as far as possible, confined himself to contemporary records. The reader whose curiosity is stronger than his amusement with the satirist's laconic malice may find some of the pieces tantalizingly brief. One desires to know more, for instance, about the gentleman who put an advertisement in a Dublin paper, challenging all comers to prove he had not solved the problem of perpetual motion. It is disappointing to find the Marie Celeste mystery reduced to three pages of curt board of trade report and notes from the Gibraltar Chronicle. The courtship and marriage of Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren is appropriately a short piece, but one could have wished to know more about the plight of Lady Flora Hastings.

Among the many bizarre dramas provided by history is that of Louis Napoleon's escape from his fortress prison at Ham. This he described in his own words to the editor of the Progrès de Pas-de-Calais—a considerable scoop for those days. The Prince got away quite simply by dressing up in workman's overalls and strolled through a guard of 60 soldiers with a plank on his shoulders, which served to shield his face.

Many of the people who succeeded in getting into the papers ended their days in the United States. Lola Montez, after her liberal ideas had turned the Kingdom of Bavaria upside down, went to New York and charged her admirers a fee of $1 for the privilege of shaking a hand which had been so often held by royalty, and ended her days in piety. The Siamese twins lived in North Carolina and Tom Thumb was married at Bridgeport. What a strange, amusing collection these people make. One might be going through the paper now, making a contemporary collection. But one leaves that to the future satirist, who without a Victorian horse to flog will be able to astonish his readers by the fantastic stories we were made to swallow, without attempting to prove anything beyond the fact that we were very gullible.

V. S. P.

A Poet of the Open Veldt

Adamastor; poems by Roy Campbell. London: Faber & Faber. 5s. net.

POETRY, it is being said, has fallen on parlous days. But if no more than one volume of the importance of "Adamastor" should appear in each year, then truly the saying is a fallacy. The name of Roy Campbell is already impressive to discerning readers. For "The Flaming Terrapin," a long poetic fantasy, attracted considerable notice on its publication several years ago; and since then he has reappeared with "The Wayzgoose," whose surface satire could not conceal the poet's power beneath. And this third volume, a collection of shorter pieces, will indubitably add to the impressiveness created by the first.

Mr. Campbell's home is South Africa. He came to Oxford University at the beginning of the nineteen-twenties; and I recall that, when I met him, he revealed to an outstanding degree a rugged sympathy with elemental life and earthly people. It is this that we feel most strongly in these splendid poems. As we read there rise before us vast stretches of open veldt and monstrous mountains, ox-wagons and brown-colored turf, white and black-faced humans, all drenched in unending sunshine Each poem causes our eyes and imaginations to concentrate on one particular spot, without depriving us of our sense of the vastness; so that, if we see before us the laboring ploughman, as we do in 'The Serf," we share not only the humility of that slow, worn figure:

> But as the turf divides
> I see in the slow progress of his strides
> Over the toppled clods and falling flowers,
> The timeless, surly patience of the serf
> That moves the nearest to the naked earth
> And ploughs down palaces, and thrones, and towers.

These beasts of burden, human and four-footed alike, are themselves filled with the sense of vastness and kinship. There is a magnificent study of a "restive steer" that, lost in the night, "hears the jungles crash"; a superb stroke of the pen, this. It sweeps us away from the immediate, local habitation of the savage animal. The animal itself becomes tremendous.

No wonder, when a poet has realized in his own experience the Titanic breadth of parched earth and thirsty life, that all meanness and insignificance should be lashed by his scorn—just as D. H. Lawrence used to lash them in his prose. In several ways Mr. Campbell reminds us of Lawrence, noteworthily in his exultant apostleship of the primitive. "I wish my life, O suave and silent sphinx, might flow like yours," he writes, "in some such strenuous line." He feels the rhythm of earthy things of rain, with its "silver hosannas"; of frost, sweet-stinging; of night, "the Negro" who "murmurs in his sleep"; and perhaps more vividly than anything, of "Tristan da Cunha," which he apostrophizes in a poem of stupendous phrasing and wild, solemn dignity:

> Your strength is that you have no hope or fear,
> You march before the world without a crown,
> The nations call you back, you do not hear,
> The cities of the earth grow grey behind you,
> You will be there when their great flames go down
> And still the morning in the van will find you.

A poet who can write with the gritty power and individuality and beauty, with (this is no paradox) the chaotic easefulness of Mr. Campbell, and with his cosmic perception, lends importance to his period. Here is a fruit of his vision, to be shown triumphantly to those who speak of poetry's lean years. If he can steady himself in his strong flight, he may write poetry compared with which even "The Flaming Terrapin" and "Adamastor," satisfying though they may seem, will be ultimately classified as his mere beginnings.

THOMAS MOULT.

From a chalk drawing by E. C. Brisley.

JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY

A Fresh Young World

Lambs'-Tails and Suchlike, by Joyce Lankester Brisley. London: George G. Harrop. 5s. net.

A BREATH of windy sunshine blows through the pages of Miss Brisley's book of verses and sketches; it is like moonshine and starlight playing with a little girl's eyes. Spring-time has found its way between the bright green covers, a singing, shouting time; a time when you kick off your shoes and roll in the grass-blade.

Miss Brisley's children are filled with the happiness of a fresh young world; they play alone, finding companionship and joy in the wealth of a wood, in the "fringy crests of the bracken waves," in sliding and wriggling into a sunny ditch and there sniffing the moist, clean growing things.

Several of the poems sound a note of poetic intensity, an almost overpowering desire to escape into the beauty of nature and be one with it for awhile. In "The Lucky Cow!" for example, where the child would fill the valley with thunderous soundwaves:

> And when they're flowing full and free
> I'd think, "That valley's filled with ME"
> And so I'd spread for miles and miles
> And take no heed of walls and stiles
> And trees and hedges all around—
> Because I'm mostly only sound!

There is something poignantly suggestive in the sketch of the solitary little figure upon the ridge of the hill. And again in "April Madness":

> When a tree is young, freshly green and sappy,
> It makes me very nearly mad, because I am so happy.
>
> I wish I were a thing just as big as a giraffe,
> I'd eat the tree down to a stump, then turn my back and laugh—
> I'd laugh with joy to think that I was now that tree,
> Because I had the lovely thing itself inside of me!

The night studies are cameos, full of the mysterious charm of darkness singing to itself; of stars pricking suddenly out; of reading and reading by moonlight until—

> A little, sudden, ghostly sigh
> Crept round the garden;
> And up high
> A great big cloud
> Came slowly by
> Over the light
> And the black midnight
> Came humping round.

The illustrations by the author go hand in hand with the verses. One wishes that all poets were artists, or all artists poets, so that a like artistry might grace all books. The figures live; they have romped into the volume from a child-world; been caught—so to speak—in the midst of their play. The detail is charming. There is nothing of the haphazard sketchiness about them, but they are sound and beautiful. One welcomes them as setting a standard of attainment for all illustrative work.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

What Price Prizes Now?

WHAT with the Pulitzer awards and a new Poet Laureate, these are busy days for publishers and scribes . . . It is the correct thing to find fault with the Pulitzer awards . . . The sharpshooters limbered up at once, but no one so far has taken a pot shot at the choice of a play . . . It's unlikely that anyone will dare . . . Just as it was inconceivable that the play jury should have dared make any other choice than "The Green Pastures" . . . The history award never receives much adverse criticism, perhaps because the journalists who compose the comments have not read the winning book . . . That at all events is our situation with the late Claude H. Van Tyne's "The War of Independence" . . . Besides, such books call for a specialist's judgment . . . There have been murmurs against the conferring of the poetry accolade upon Conrad Aiken . . . We welcome the choice . . . We liked very much Robinson's "Cavender's House," which is said to have been "runner-up," but Robinson has had the award three times, and we should not like other nations to think America had only one poet, even if it were true . . . Aiken has consistently followed his private muse, and he deserves recognition for his independence as well as his talent . . . Are we to conclude that the Republic to the north of Mexico is decadent, because no award was made for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year," and none for "the best editorial article written during the year"? . . . Certainly this is a conspicuous variation from form . . . If there is anything American newspapers are good at, it is conducting disinterested campaigns, and printing resounding editorials . . . We fear the jury for these awards is becoming cynical, and needs early replacing by more trustful gentlemen . . . There will be those who will say that Russell Owen virtually had the news award handed to him when the New York Times sent him as the only reporter on the Byrd expedition . . . But after all, he had to write a daily story . . . Did you ever try to write a daily story with icicles depending from your type bars? . . . Neither did we, but we have imagination, and we congratulate Mr. Owen . . . As for Mr. Masefield's elevation, that should be cause for rejoicing too . . . Whatever complaint you may have of him, you must grant him virility and originality . . . Macmillan was not long in providing a booklet on the poet, which contains a briefly comprehensive account of his work, with critical appreciations . . . And Alma Savage writes us that she is "so thrilled" by the appointment that she hopes she can imbue us with some of her enthusiasm . . . No use, dear lady, no use . . . But we have no objection to her reminder that Macmillan publishes Masefield's complete works . . . Irving Schwerke, music critic of Paris, writes that "some time ago" copy No. 435 of his "Kings Jazz and David" was sent to this office in the hope that it would be reviewed . . . Now this brings up a very delicate subject . . . Mr. Schwerke's book was received by us and was promptly carried home for perusal . . . As we recall it, we had just heard Honegger's "King David" for a second time, and a second time we had found ourself unable to share the enthusiasm of many other commentators . . . Discovering that Mr. Schwerke, like ourself, seemed to have found in this score a résumé of some of the most interesting music that had preceded it, we realized at once that Mr. Schwerke was an unusually discerning critic, and resolved to give his book a glowing notice . . . Now here is the embarrassing part . . . Other books arrived, and aroused our enthusiasm . . . We took them home, too, resolved to review them . . . These were piled on top of "Kings Jazz and David" . . . Result: It never got reviewed . . . May this penance satisfy its enraged author . . . Now before some other books suffer the same fate, let's mention them at least . . . Among those that we have read with pleasure are two on Beethoven, a biography by Robert Haven Schauffler (Doubleday Doran) and "Eroica," by Samuel Chotzinoff (Simon & Schuster), a novel which follows the composer's life so closely as to constitute a biography with imaginary conversations . . . Neither of these volumes will add greatly to the knowledge of the Beethoven scholar, but both are informative and accurate . . . And speaking of books, from Harcourt Brace comes another assault on "King Mob" . . . That's the title, and the author, "an experienced writer," conceals his identity under the name of Frank K. Notch . . . So far as his book pertains to literature, we are impelled to pplaud his strictures on the Higher Advertising as applied to marketing by way of the book clubs . . . We wish his denunciation of "The Popularizers" were less inclusive . . . Undoubtedly some of the popular volumes on abstruse subjects tend to over-simplify their subjects, but we believe that books like Wells's "Outline of History" and Durant's "Story of Philosophy" have their place as introducers and as correlators . . . And we have no doubt whatever that one biography like Maurois's "Byron" is worth a dozen like Ethel Colburn Mayne's "Lady Byron" . . . If only because you can read the one, whereas to read the other is an act of devotion to the poet . . . As we have remarked before, to be dull is not necessarily to be learned, nor is readability invariably proof of shallowness . . . While we were on the subject of awards, we should have mentioned "Prize Poems—1913-1929," edited by Charles A. Wagner . . . This Paper Books title is an interesting collection . . . Without pretending that these are the "best" poems for 15 years, we may find much enjoyment in these pages . . . To those who have read these prize poems it will be necessary only to recall Lindsay's "General William Booth Enters into Heaven," Sandburg's "Chicago Poems," T. S. Eliot's "The Waste Land," Robinson's "Avenel Gray," Stephen Vincent Benét's "King David," Sara Teasdale's "The Dark Cup," Amy Lowell's "Evelyn Ray" and Joseph Auslander's "Letter to Emily Dickinson" to indicate the scope of the book . . . Incidentally the collection serves to remind us that we once confused Eliot's "The Waste Land" with Siegel's "Hot Afternoons have been in Montana" . . . Not that it matters . . . Turning to more popularization, here is the latest edition, from Doubleday Doran, of "The Weekend Library" . . . Well up to its standard, it contains this time Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," which is important, and Morley's "Where the Blue Begins," which many persons believe important . . . There are many other things, from Conrad's novelette, "Youth," to Aldous Huxley's essay, "America," from "Jesting Pilate" . . . An annual bargain in books . . . We are much relieved to have Scribner's authority for the correctness of our long-established belief that it's "Gaulsworthy" and not "Galsworthy" . . . The pronunciation, we mean . . . First they sent a piece saying it was "Gal-" . . . Now they follow up with another saying that it was all a mistake, and that the first syllable of the name of the new telephone exchange in Hackensack, N. J., is pronounced "Gaul-" . . . But this is nothing to the difficulties encountered by Alec Waugh, as you may see by these verses from the Literary Guild:

> Whatever I do, wherever I go
> I hear Mr. Waugh pronounced Mr. Woe;
> And just as irrevocably off
> Are those who persist in saying it Woff;
> Not the sort of a name that should set one agog,
> And yet there are those who address him as Wog;
> There's much to be said, if you know him (and how)
> For calling him (though it's not right) Mr. Wow.
> But this is correct, and the brilliant young au-
> Thor who created "Hot Countries" is Waw.

Poems Grave and Gay

The Pact of Honor, and other poems grave and gay, hitherto unpublished or uncollected, by Robert Underwood Johnson. New York: Published by the author.
The Compleat Workes of Cini Willoughby Dering. New York: Payson & Clarke, Ltd.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON has published a considerable amount of verse, for which he has become justly known and admired as a poet who impresses one, above all, with a great earnestness of presentation—a quality which one recognizes instantly as kin to something possessed by Kipling and Service, although these versifiers are of another mold in the main. In addition to this strength and forceful directness of presentation and language, one perceives that the philosophical handling of even the most unusual themes has made the poems of common interest in that universal human feelings are stressed. The quality of these poems is on a high level always, throughout their wide range of subject and method. If one were to find fault, he would be likely to complain that at times the tone becomes a bit instructive—and, of course, ones does not want to be "sold" anything when reading poetry, at any rate not obviously. The following extract from "The Cobblestones of Brittany," metrically reminiscent of the famous "I Never Have Seen Carcassonne," is fairly typical in its thoughtfulness, earnestness, and its solid march of metrical beats:

> Today my quest of beauty lies
> By rough-hewn ways of ancient France,
> Mounting where broken castles rise
> Out of lost dreams of love and lance—
> The solid wreckage of Romance.
> To follow dreams what foot can be
> Too weary! My fatigue dies defies
> The cobble-stones of Brittany. . . .
>
> Where can one tread a holier place?
> Have we forgot how debonaire
> Once trod the flower of all our race
> The streets of Brest and St. Nazaire,
> When Justice raised her standard there? . . .
>
> March on in sacred memory,
> O feet that nevermore shall pace
> The cobble-stones of Brittany!

"The Compleat Workes of Cini Willoughby Dering"—well! here we are taken back 300 years to the gentle graces of Herrick and his kind. And such poems do please us, as something quite new in their very oldness as they rise out of the hubbub and welter of modernity. A fine element of charm is indubitably theirs—and who gainsays the almost total submergence of this desirable quality in our current verse? We are glad to welcome this delicate bouquet of sentiment and refined reminiscence and limpid dreaming: it is as the breath of spring meadows to the city dweller. The old spellings, the antique twists of diction are all here, and with them many of the historical elegancies of taste. Will not someone be kind and write more verse like this, marked by simplicity of thought, and free from the booming of a competitive age? As a dessert after a meal of poetic profundity, this sweet is delicious. Let the following, called "Resemblance," serve as a sample of the book's contents:

> Our Babie hath, soe some declare
> Her Father's eys,
> Her Mother's haire;
> Yet others say, to seem more wyse,
> Her Mother's eys.
> 'Twere well to favoure Sire and Dam,
> But sho'ld the Trewth be known,
> Methinks she fain wo'ld prove, poore Lambe,
> Her eyes and haire her Owne.

J. R. S.

Miss Welby Intervenes

Miss Welby at Steen, by Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

AN ENGLISH governess takes her first position in a country estate called Steen and grows to love it. With that slight foundation, Archibald Marshall weaves a story of tranquil charm through which there runs a deeper, more serious thread.

Ellen Welby, the young governess, is an observant, clever girl, so mentally alert and cultivated as to be accepted as one of themselves by the family at Steen. She likes to write, secretly cherishes the thought that she resembles Charlotte Brontë in appearance and mannerisms, and therefore keeps a diary. It is through this daily commentary that the tranquil life at Steen is revealed, the beauty of the mellow old house and grounds, the fine traditions which it represents and the delightful individuality of the family. Here Archibald Marshall is at his best, as previous novels along similar lines have proved. He has the ability to bring his characters gently closer and closer to the reader and, moreover, to suggest subtly beneath the quiet flow of life an undercurrent of sadness and even tragedy.

The sterner note is struck in this story when Lady Isabelle, the mother of Ellen Welby's two charges and the mistress of Steen, falls in love with Colonel Moultrie, her husband's friend. Ellen is the only one to learn the state of affairs and, although she knows that her position there may be sacrificed, as well as their love for her, she feels that as the only well-balanced one of the three, she must bring order out of the chaos. She appeals to Colonel Moultrie and shows him clearly what the results will be of the step he and Lady Isabelle contemplate taking.

The tragedy is averted. The honor of Steen is unspotted. Lady Isabelle goes away for a while until she can readjust herself, Colonel Moultrie leaves England forever and Ellen is transferred to another branch of the family until the fall, when they will all come together again. The pleasant, wholesome note of the story is reverted to in the ending, for Ellen finds that, although Lady Isabelle and Colonel Moultrie cannot yet accept her as the friend she was to them before she destroyed what seemed to them their happiness, they are grateful to her, and gradually, she sees wisely, there will be, between Lady Isabelle and her, at least, a warmer, deeper friendship than there was before.

Dr. Dillon and the Soviets

Russia, Today and Yesterday. An impartial view of Soviet Russia, by Dr. E. J. Dillon. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50.

DR. E. J. DILLON has won distinction in both English and Russian journalism. A veteran, now in retirement, for he has reached venerable years, he sends out from his retreat in Barcelona this volume giving his observations of the operation of Bolshevism in his adopted land. For years he was teaching and editing in Russia. Not only did he act there as the correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph, but he was long associated in an editorial capacity with the Odessa News, and a professor in the University of Petrograd. He left Russia at the time of the revolutionary outbreak, and in the foreword to his book he declares himself free of any obligation to the Bolsheviki, of whom he says that "not only did they seize and confiscate my life savings, but indirectly they deprived me of one near and dear whose loss all the money in the world cannot make good." Curiously enough, no one in authority in the Bolshevist organization seems to have had the slightest recollection of this distinguished Englishman, for, seeking to re-enter Russia, he received a visé without difficulty, and spent months traveling about that country without encountering anything that savored of supervision or censorship.

Dr. Dillon's book, despite his experience in Russia, seems to be objective in character, and wholly free from prejudice. The chapters dealing with the peasants, with the cultural campaign and with the condition of women, are of the utmost importance, and wholly instructive. He even refrains from rendering a verdict upon Bolshevism, although not silent concerning the terrible barbarism of which it has been guilty. But he explains the inhuman nature of the campaign for the obliteration of the privileged characters upon grounds which it would be well for all considering the present state of Russia to bear in mind:

"The fury of the Russian people, like that of the French, is conceivable. It was the natural outcome of the repressed but accumulated hatred of centuries which transformed human beings into wild beasts. It was natural because congruous with the curious character of the Slav—a mixture of sentimental tenderness and ferocious cruelty. And as there was no restraining hand or voice or precept, no moral brakes to keep the revolutionists from gliding precipitously down the inclined plane toward ultimate consequences, the same destructive spirit continued rampant after the main occasion for its exercise had passed away."

Intelligent people see in Russia perhaps the greatest economic and social experiment now in progress in the world. Books like Dr. Dillon's help residents of other lands to understand how this experiment is progressing.

W. J. A.

Human Responses to War

No Man's Land, by Vernon Bartlett. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.

IN THIS "war novel," Mr. Bartlett has chosen to tell the short life story of an "unknown soldier." The brief preliminary chapters give an outline of his boyhood and youth; then, at the outbreak of war, he enlists, receives a commission, goes to France. After a short period of service on the Ypres sector, he is desperately wounded in a futile trench raid, which someone in higher quarters has forgotten to cancel when the need for it no longer exists. For a whole day he lies in a shell-hole in No Man's Land, waiting for darkness and the opportunity to regain the British trenches. The larger part of the book is a reconstruction of the wounded man's thoughts and hopes as he waits for evening and his one possibility of escape. When darkness comes at last, he drags himself inch by inch to the barbed wire, where his crawling shadow alarms a sentry and he is killed by a sudden burst of fire from his own trenches.

It is a method with scope for a wide survey of the war and human responses to it. Though the central character in his shell-hole may regard his own story as "the career of the most ordinary soldier in what was probably the most uneventful period of the war," there is a close rendering of the changeless horrors of mud, bloodshed and monotony that went to make up even the most "uneventful" periods of trench warfare.

"It wasn't so much the man who performed miracles of bravery during the hysterical half-hour of attack who deserved medals and decorations as the man who remained cheerful, who kept his joy in life, his love of it, safe among all this indignity of death."

On the other hand, there is the Cockney soldier who, even in the trenches, could thank Providence that, since the war began, "I and the missis and the kids 'ave 'ad enough to eat for the first time in our blooming lives. First time I've ever felt sure we'd all get one proper meal a day. That's what war means to the likes of us, sir—safety! No worrying!"

Chiefly Birds of Prey

Twelve Against the Gods: the Story of Adventure, by William Bolitho. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Simon & Schuster. $5.

MR. BOLITHO has selected 12 characters whom he studies as types of that varied animal, the adventurer. Rebels "against the gods," in his own phrase; but, if one considers the matter more soberly, they are rebels rather against their own kind, for the obvious aim of most of them was to subjugate man in their own interests rather than to challenge destiny. Most of his examples represent the large-scale craving for power and possession. Mr. Bolitho is careful to point out that his type of adventurer "is an individualist and an egotist, a truant from obligations. His road is solitary, there is no room for company on it. What he does he does for himself."

Probably the most curious feat in a book which is the result of wide reading, and abounds with reflections on many aspects of life and character, is the last chapter where President Wilson is included as one type of adventurer. It is true that his road was solitary and the ultimate collapse of his hopes was as large as their original compass, but it needs a little effort to see in the lonely figure of the Paris Peace Conference "a truant from obligations." In that setting the adventurers, in Mr. Bolitho's original sense, were rather Lloyd George and Clemenceau. One feels that it is the immensity of Wilson's ambition for democracy, and the fearful failure to get that ambition adequately represented in the Versailles Treaty, which has tempted Mr. Bolitho to include the author of the Fourteen Points in a gallery which contains such varied portraits as those of Alexander the Great and Mahomet, Casanova and Isadora Duncan.

For Mr. Bolitho is ready to admit that, in the nature of things, ultimate failure is the usual reward of adventure in his conception of the term. In the sense of power and wealth some adventurers may succeed, but "there is a more subtle tragedy that waits for adventurers than ruin, penurious old age, rags, contempt. It is that he is doomed to cease to be an adventurer." But what can be expected but disaster, material as well as moral, from careers like those of Cagliostro, Lola Montez and Casanova? These are the sparrow-hawks rather than the eagles of adventure whose flights are noticed in the course of what is really—with the exception of Wilson and possibly Columbus—a study of birds of prey.

For most of the time we are, undoubtedly, among the more powerful and rapacious examples of the type—Napoleon I, Alexander, Charles XII of Sweden, Napoleon III or Cataline. And with these larger figures Mr. Bolitho moves, on the whole, with greater effect and less speculation. His portrait of Alexander is particularly well done—including the melancholy climax of world conquest, when the conqueror had become not the "bright, flashing god" of his earlier dreams, "but an Oriental idol, condemned to squat on all the suspicions and responsibilities of the world."

Mr. Bolitho is not always so happy and concise in his word pictures. What is one to make of the statement that Napoleon III "was indeed single-minded, and imagist, he composed a momentum"? The author quotes with evident disapproval Napoleon's telegram after Sedan—"The army is defeated and captive. I myself am a prisoner"—and adds the comment: "Poor devil, he never had much style." That telegram, however, has one constituent of style—perfect simplicity and clarity—which might have been adopted with advantage from time to time in the present volume.

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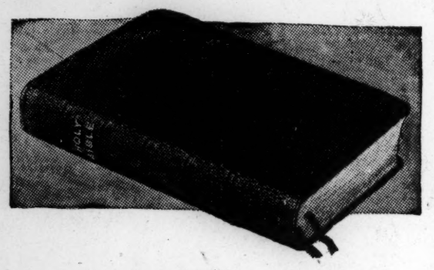

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Over the Hills and Far Away

IT WAS a pronouncement made by Henry James that emboldened me to write down the following fancies which, for years and years, have been part of my delight in looking from our hills, eastward. For the novelist, out upon one of those expeditions into the English countryside which he so much enjoyed—standing on Wenlock Edge in Shropshire and looking out upon the colored counties—tells us, "with the remainder of England," as it were, "under his gaze," that it was not the smallness but the vastness of the country that struck him. A verdict I noticed with interest because, standing on our Welsh border hills and looking away toward the lovely blue green distances of the plains, it always seems to me that no tiny England but the widest of wide worlds lies stretched out far before me.

Of recent years I have felt more convinced than ever of this vastness which I have frequent opportunity to think about, because, on fine days in springtime, sometimes in autumn too, I also am used to resort to a high slope of hilly country overlooking a wide expanse of rural England. Close at hand are cornfields haunted by joyous larks; a spinny or two of dark trees; some scattered gorse bushes, bright and golden; and a deepset lane, almost a little valley, where sheep are dipped and clipped and sheared, amidst tumultuous bleatings. By crossing some long lawnlike stretches of very green grass, one can attain a little "edge," pass through a line of hawthorn trees so long pressed by the westernly winds that they lean permanently forward: and, there, look away across a rolling landscape stretching south and eastward for many a mile. In the middle distance is a deep broad vale, all bosky woods and blue-green spaces. With a glass one could pick out two or three old, square church towers, a little black and white manor house set deep in leafy verdure, and, maybe, even with the naked eye, glitterings of dazzling brightness ten miles distant,—the reflections of the sun's beams upon a little obelisk tipped with gold set up as a land mark in a ducal pleasaunce.

Beyond the vale which gradually melts away into long lines of distant indiscriminate foliage the land rises again and finally, about twenty miles away, rolls up into faint fair hills;—charming hills; when I see them usually modulated to the sweetest harmonies under the caress of playful cloud shadows which, swift and transitory, move across their pale blueness. There is a golf links along the high ground on this side of the valley and playing there I am a frequently fascinated observer of those hills. For walking in cheerful foursome from one high tee to another, though intent upon ball and match, I am ever conscious, as one must be in a hilly country, of the geographical landmarks that adorn the various views, and turning now north, now south, now east, now west, find my thoughts colored by the scenes spread out before me. Behind the old farmhouse where the pale smoke curls up from ancient chimneys, to westward, is my own country — mountainous Wales; northward, quite out of sight, is industrial Lancashire that I know so well; southward, is a beautiful plain, flat and blue, where good roads run, all of them leading eventually to London town; but eastward, think I to myself, where the little hills are, what lies eastward! And so, when we arrive at the little green platform on the ridge's edge, after maybe driving a long ball, maybe not, down the smooth fairway toward the bent hawthorn trees, I always look up (not of course, as every golfer knows, too soon) to greet the sweet eastward landscape with its hills.

Ending suddenly with a ruined castle, their blue crests terminate the prospect and so, though part of that vastness of which I have spoken, they serve as a deterrent to the eye, forming a sort of barrier over which thought alone can pass. Therefore, to me, it always seems that what lies this side of them is my world, a quite ordinary place, but that over and beyond, is, must be, a wholly different and lovely world, and this unknown countryside it is that beckons, promising me unlimited adventure. So, when we move on again, I am always a little dreamy and if anyone could read my thoughts they would know that I am saying good-by to my companions and the golf course with its gorse and lambs and daisies, and with the tune played by Tom the piper's son in my ears, am preparing to set out as the crow flies across those little hills. Asking myself over and over again, what lies over there? and why do we travel north, south and west but never, never that way.

For years and years I had no active purpose in thinking such thoughts: no faintest hope of seeing what lay beyond the ridge; though when family migrations for holidays were pending I always listened earnestly to whatever discussions were going forward hoping that the journey might lead eastward. But since my friends and family circle shared the local opinion summed up in the phrase, "There is nothing over that way," a picnic to the ruined castle on the mount was the nearest I ever got to the gratification of my secret wish; and in the countryside where the castle stands, I only found myself amongst a lot of little hills very pretty and fold-like but not contributing any viewpoint at all from which one could look out into the beckoning Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, to me but a dream, and far-away Lincolnshire beyond.

Then came a change. I acquired a motorcar of my own: (Caroline—who boasts nine horsepower); and, suddenly, felt as free as the whinchats, or pipits, or jackdaws are to fly away to peep at the Peak or build their nests in Sherwood Forest. For some time I had still to be patient, however, but standing on the thirteenth tee became now a greater pleasure than it had been before and, all the winter time, on clear fine days after rain, seeing the distant blueness, from any high ground I said to myself confidently, "When spring is here I shall go."

And now spring is come. Already, large lambs run merrily along the green fairways and spring across the bunkers: daffodils peer in cottage gardens and outside my own windows, as I write, an almond tree is in full bloom. It is certainly time for me to start. But now, I must confess, my journey does not look so easy and I have taken to looking dubiously at the great road-map where, at the latitude of our little hills, I have drawn a straight line right across England from sea to sea. For it has dawned upon me that no map can help me much on my erratic course, since there are no highroads directly crossing Britain and a drive due eastward must involve drawing up at each signpost at every perplexing country corner, asking counsel at farmhouse doors and halting for long confabulations with villagers who may possibly know the way from one hamlet to the next. Which will take time and might become a zigzagging passage of three hundred miles with the sun as principal guide. All this together with Caroline's reluctance to achieve more than twenty-five miles an hour gives me pause! But, oh, what interesting places there are close to that line on the map and yet so far away in the blueness! "The Five Towns" where I might meet Clayhanger himself: George Eliot's Hayslope and Ashbourne: Robin Hood's Newark and his forest glades, and last of all, the wide flat fens of Lincolnshire with all their beautiful banks and birds.

Yes, given sunshine, one of these next mornings I must set out, and who knows that I might not arrive and be able to write to you some day about little, old English Boston and how I reached it to hear the evening bells ringing for joy in the tall steeple; saw fair, sunny Lindis flowing past me between green and flowery pastures, swift and deep; and, last of all, came to my goal, and standing at Gibraltar Point, looked upon the eastern ocean lap-lapping on its long lonesome sands! 'Twould be indeed exchanging the dream for I know not what but, oh, I must go! G. T.

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The Garden Gate, Omori, Japan. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Lilian Miller

IN ORDER fully to appreciate a print like The Garden Gate one should realize the skill in craftsmanship, apart from the artistic conception, and the amount of difficult and exacting work it involves. More than sixty printings were required before the artist achieved her aim as regards color and shade, yet the freshness of the print gives no hint of the labor which preceded its completion.

The subject is somewhat complicated, but it furnishes a pleasant picture of a homely episode, Eastern in setting but otherwise an everyday tale of a mother and her little child. The baby's attention is wholly centered on the red flower before it, and the little form, wrapped in its blue coat, bends absorbedly over it. Through the open gate the mother, fan in hand, approaches to look for her youngster.

Around this human interest is depicted a wealth of ornamental detail, which in its manifold shaded hues accounts for the number of printings required. The Japanese have never been sparing with their number of blocks and printings, and Miss Lilian Miller in this respect must be looked upon as a typical Japanese. She has, however, broken away from the tradition by undertaking all three processes—designing, cutting and printing—herself. By an amusing coincidence another English artist who, like Miss Miller, knows the Far East in and out, follows the native rule and regards the two latter processes as "artisans' work." But what say Westerners to this?

The Garden Gate has furnished ample scope both for design and color, the gateway itself is of a lighter structure, and shades of fawn, yellow and grayish-brown have superseded the usual vivid red seen in many an Eastern gate. The curiously twisted tree to the right of the gate betrays its nationality, and has a strongly decorative effect, but there is no necessity to enlarge upon the many incidental features of this print—they will commend themselves to the beholder, who must let his imagination supply the missing color, many shaded tones of green and brown and bluish gray.

Rain

The rain is standing upright on the earth,
So frail a thing to be so straight and tall.
But thus erect upon its crystal heels,
Who dares to say the rain can ever fall?

—HILDEGARDE FLANNER, in "Time's Profile."

Good-Morrow, May

(April starts and looks around)

Ah, May, good-morrow, May, and so, goodbye.

(May)

That's just your way, sweet April, smile and sigh:
Your sorrow's half in fun,
Begun and done
And turned to joy while twenty seconds run.
I've gathered flowers all as I came along,
At every step a flower
Fed by your last bright shower—
(She divides an armful of all sorts of flowers with April, who strolls away through the garden.)

And gathering flowers I listened to the song
Of every bird in bower.
Here are my buds of lily and of rose,
And here's my namesake blossom may;
And from a watery spot
See here forget-me-not,
With all that blows today.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, in "The Months: a Pageant."

Round the Harbor Rocks

Never is it twice the same round these jagged rocks which protrude far out into the sea. On a sunny day, with sky and sea melting into an indefinite gray-blue horizon, all is still and peaceful, with the waves lapping against the rocks and crawling snail-wise up the golden sands — blue against yellow—and the rocks glinting green and red, and the harbor itself, a blue-black satiny smudge, with the sailing boats resting lightly on its glossy surface.

When the wind is high over the ocean, sky and sea are of a dark uniform color, except where, near the edge and round the rocks, the white foam boils and seethes. Over the rocks dashes the spray, falling down again in cascading waterfalls; one moment revealing miniature caves and hollows, the next, covering them with soapy froth. The shrieks and shrill calls of sea gulls mingle with the roar of waves and the dash of spray over the rocks. Great "white horses" gallop triumphantly along and collapse with a boom on the shore, while the water in the harbor heaves restlessly against its stony confines. All is isolation, and thunder and swirl.

On a day when the ocean heaves calmly, but sulkily, under a dull leaden sky, green and oily are its depths, and silkily it ebbs and flows round the rocks with a faint soughing sound. Resting on the greenness, a snow-white sea gull rises and falls, while others circle round and round. Along the line between rocks and sky move the masts of a pilot boat. Soon the boat itself rounds the corner and emerges onto the open sea, and, with the same grace and indifference of the sea gull, dips and rises, dips and rises, till lost to sight round the nearest isle.

When the mist hangs low over the water, veiling it in mystery, the rocks stretch out wet black feelers into impenetrability, and the spray and the mist are one. From behind the flimsy curtain the dull sound of the waves breaking, and the muffled swish of the spray, and the "quee-ak, quee-ak, quee-ak" of the gulls.

On a warm summer day, the rocks are covered with brightly clothed children flitting here and there. The sun blazes down on the lively scene, and the rocks send back answering beacons of scintillating light. Hovering between the sapphire blues of sky and sea are the gulls again, their glinting wings ceaselessly gyrating, but their cries are drowned by the joyous shouts of the scrambling children, and the laughing shrieks of the bathers. The sea's tranquillity is disturbed by the painted bows and sparkling oars of small sailing boats, and by the rush and roar of the busy motor boats as they ply from shore to isle. Very friendly is the sea as it tumbles its way up and down the rocks, gayly splashes the feet of the too venturesome children, and gently tosses the bathers hither and thither on the crests of frolicsome waves.

Then night drops its curtain, and covers each phase of the sea till morning. There are moonlight nights with sea like glass, or nights with a breeze just rippling the waters, when the only sounds to be heard are the rubbing of the drying fishing nets, and the whisper of the wavelets. There are nights of high seas and deep pitchy blackness, or dripping nights of rain when the gulls moan through the watches till dawn breaks, or clear nights with the stars shining, and a tingling enlivening wind sweeping the ocean and the rocks.

Guds lov

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

GUD er uendelig god; og "Gud saa alt det han havde gjort, og se, det var saare godt." Derfor må Guds, det godes, lov, som er skapelsens uophørlige lov, være evig uforanderlig, fullstendig, og evig virksom; og enhver regulering må foretas ved hjelp av denne lov. Liv, lykke, fremgang må være i overensstemmelse med Guds åndelige lov for å kunne være tilfredsstillende og vedvarende.

I strid med den åndelige skapelses sannhet gjør de legemlige sanser stadig fordring på å kunne forvandle alt til en tilstand av uorden. Dette er en benektelse av harmonisk virksomhet. Den feilaktige opfatning at skapelsen uttrykker mangel, uorden, sykdom og forvirring, gjør sig gjeldende kun så lenge en ikke er opmerksom på den kjensgjerning at disharmoni ikke er i overensstemmelse med guddommelig lov. Da villfarelse ikke er underlagt det godes lov, ja, i virkeligheten er en benektelse av Gud, må den være fredløs—uten nogen som helst virkelig lov til støtte for sig. En behøver ikke å kjempe for å forandre en feiltagelse med hensyn til sundhet, harmoni og fremgang; men man må få øinene op for den kjensgjerning at den ikke har nogen tilværelse i den sanne bevissthet.

Vår Mester, Kristus Jesus, påviste at gudommelig Sinn, ikke materie, er det grunnlag på hvilket all riktig tenkning må være basert. Det Sinn som han demonstrerte, er uendelig Prinsipp, uttrykt i uforanderlig lov som er i virksomhet til alle tider, under alle omstendigheter, idet den virker likt for alle. Dette Prinsipp, som helt ut er godt, er Kjærlighet, Ånd, Liv. Hvor takknemlige kan vi ikke være idag for denne beretning om hans sikre forståelse av Livets og Kjærlighetens lov, og for hans ord: "Den som tror paa mig, han skal ogsaa gjøre de gjerninger jeg gjør; og han skal gjøre større end disse; thi jeg gaar til min Fader"! Med den samme forvissning som den den erfarne matematiker har, arbeidet og helbredet han i overensstemmelse med guddommelig Prinsipp eller lov.

Christian Science er gjenopdagelsen av det guddommelige Prinsipp som Jesus lærte og demonstrerte; og ved hjelp av den åndelige fortolkning av den Hellige Skrift som den er gitt i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mrs. Eddy, kan i våre dager alle som vil, forstå og demonstrere Livets åndelige lov som Jesus gjorde det. Dette er det virkelige menneskes åndelige fødselsrett, i kraft av hvilken en kan tilintetgjøre alle påstander om forstyrrelser, alle den legemlige sanses sykdommer. Dette herlige herredømme kommer til en gjennem den vedholdende, tillitsfulle anvendelse av Andens alltid nærværende lov.

På side 381 i *Science and Health* leser vi: "Menneskets harmoni og udødelighet vil aldri nåes uten forståelsen av at Sinn ikke er i materien. La oss banlyse sykdom som fredløs, og holde fast ved den evige harmonis regel,—ved Guds lov. Det er menneskets moralske rett å opheve en urettferdig dom, en dom som aldri er blitt avsagt ifølge guddommelig bemyndigelse." De legemlige sanser med deres vidnesbyrd om hvilken som helst form av disharmoni, enten det er synd, sykdom eller endog stridende nasjoner, er falske, og deres vidnesbyrd er kun en tilsynelatende omstøtelse av den for alle tider grunnfestede lov for harmonisk, glad virksomhet. Det som ikke er sant, er uten nogen opholdende lov, nogen makt eller nogen virkelig tilværelse; og dette kan bli forstått og bevist. Troen på de legemlige sansers vidnesbyrd er illusjonen. Harmoni, sundhet, lykke, er åndelige kjensgjerninger; og vi demonstrerer sannheten ved å kjenne den, erklære den og virkeliggjøre den.

I sekstende kapitel av Apostlernes Gjerninger finner vi en beretning om hvorledes den tillitsfulle benektelse av de fysiske sansers vidnesbyrd rystet villfarelsen i selve dens grunnvoller og løste et falsk begrep om trældom og urettferdighet. Paulus og Silas, som urettferdig var blitt kastet i fengsel og hadde sine føtter fast i stokken, nektet standhaftig å anerkjenne nogen makt skilt fra Gud. "Men ved midnatstid holdt Paulus og Silas bøn og sang Gud lovsange, . . . Da kom der med ett et stærkt jordskjælv, saa fængslets grundvolde rystede, og straks sprang alle døre op, og alles lænker løstes." Her skjedde et mirakel, et fengsel blev åpnet, og dog åpenbarer beretningen Prinsippets alltid virkende lov; ti ingen av fangene benyttet sig av denne hendelse til å skade nogen, og resultatet bragte øket harmoni til alle. Endog fangevokteren, leser vi, anerkjente Guds makt, og han og hans husstand blev omvendt. Alle la vennlighet for dagen, og om morgenen "sendte styresmændene bud . . . : Giv disse mennesker fri!" Den guddommelige lov for åndelig regulering og for fremskritt blev åpenbaret for alle vedkommende.

Åpenbareren så "en ny himmel og en ny jord", og hans åndelige vidnesbyrd ophevet all følelse av disharmoni, av sykdom, sorg, død. Han skrev: "Og jeg saa en ny himmel og en ny jord; . . . og døden skal ikke være mere, ei heller sorg, ei heller skrig, ei heller pine skal være mere; thi de første ting er vegne bort." Det er i vår tid hvert menneskes privilegium å holde dette fullkomne åndelige forbillede i sin tanke, og derved demonstrere den vedvarende kjensgjerning som er åpenbaret i harmoniske forhold på ethvert av livets områder.

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Singing Seals

Some twenty miles up the Koettlitz Glacier, we were surprised to find many seals, and came to the conclusion that they swam up the subglacial stream, which I named the Alph River. On one occasion I prodded one of these seals with my ice ax. After some sneezes and grumbles he proceeded to sing to me. He lay over on his side and produced a whole octave of musical notes from his chest, ranging up to a canary-like chirrup. Later I found that Dr. Wilson and Dr. Racovitzi had already recorded the musical ability of Antarctic seals.—From "Antarctic Adventure and Research," by GRIFFITH TAYLOR.

The Law of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOD is infinite good; and "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Therefore the law of God, good, being the ceaseless law of creation, must be eternally changeless, complete, and eternally operative; and through this law all adjustments must take place. Life, happiness, progress, to be satisfying and continuous, must be in accord with the spiritual law of God.

Contrary to the truth of spiritual creation, the corporeal senses are constantly claiming to turn everything into a state of disarrangement. This is a denial of harmonious activity. The mistaken sense that creation manifests lack, disorder, disease, and confusion obtains only as long as one is unaware of the fact that discord is not according to divine law. Error, not being subject to the law of good, being, in fact, a denial of God, must be an outlaw—without any real law to uphold it. One does not need to struggle to change a mistake about health, harmony, and prosperity, but one needs to awaken to the fact of its nonexistence in true consciousness.

Our Master, Christ Jesus, demonstrated that divine Mind, not matter, is the basis upon which all right reasoning must be founded. The Mind which he demonstrated is infinite Principle, expressed in changeless law in operation at all times, under all circumstances, working equally for all alike. Wholly good, this Principle is Love, Spirit, Life. How grateful we can be today for this record of his positive understanding of the law of Life and Love, and for his words, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father"! With the same assurance as that of the experienced mathematician, he worked and healed according to divine Principle, or law.

Christian Science is the rediscovery of the divine Principle which Jesus taught and demonstrated; and today, through the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures as given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, all who will may understand and demonstrate the spiritual law of Life as Jesus did. This is the real man's spiritual birthright, whereby one may annul all claims of disarrangement, all the diseases of corporeal sense. This glorious dominion is experienced through the persistent, confident application of the ever present law of Spirit.

On page 381 of Science and Health we read: "The harmony and immortality of man will never be reached without the understanding that Mind is not in matter. Let us banish sickness as an outlaw, and abide by the rule of perpetual harmony,—God's law. It is man's moral right to annul an unjust sentence, a sentence never inflicted by divine authority." The corporeal senses, testifying to any form of inharmony, whether of sin, sickness, or even of warring nations, are false, their testimony being but a seeming reversal of the eternally established law of harmonious, joyful activity. Whatever is not true is without any supporting law, any power, or any real existence; and this can be understood and proved. The belief in corporeal sense testimony is the illusion. Harmony, health, happiness, are spiritual facts; and we demonstrate the truth by knowing it, declaring it, and realizing it.

In the sixteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles we find a record of how the confident denial of physical sense testimony shook the very foundations of error and loosened a false sense of bondage to injustice. Paul and Silas, unjustly cast into prison, their feet in the stocks, steadfastly refused to acknowledge any power apart from God. "And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: . . . And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed." Here was a miracle of a prison being opened; and yet the record reveals the ever operative law of Principle, for none of the prisoners took advantage of this occurrence to injure anyone, and the result brought greater harmony to all. Even the keeper of the prison, we read, acknowledged the power of God, and he and his household were converted. Kindness was manifested by all, and in the morning the magistrates sent the command, "Let those men go." The divine law of spiritual adjustment and of progress was manifested for everyone concerned.

The Revelator saw "a new heaven and a new earth," and his spiritual testimony reversed all sense of inharmony, of disease, sorrow, death. He wrote, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: . . . and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." Today it is the privilege of each one to hold in thought this perfect spiritual model, and thereby demonstrate the continuous fact of harmonious conditions in every walk of life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

High Sierra Morning

A blue calmness crowns the boulders high,
And all is cold and still;
Now sunlight gleams and hollows fill
With warmth, where eagles fly,
White peaks flash against the sky,
And the cold gray chill
Of upland slopes and rounded hill
Glow red against the morning sky.

They come to drink, a dappled fawn and doe,
By tender purple pools they pass;
Where falls a stream of melted snow
And banks are wet with dew-wet grass
They pause, a dappled fawn and doe,
Shy creatures from Sierra's snow.

JESSIE LINKLETTER.

Brant Rock in Early May

A long, winding road, through stretches of salt marsh, around island-like hillocks of stunted oak, red-tinted with bursting buds; past groups of pitch pine, bronze-armored with curling bark, the green of their needles adding an antique finish, like ancient, hand-wrought iron; a circuitous way among grass-tufted sand dunes; and then, suddenly, a deserted gas station, a boarded-up refreshment booth, a wide sweep in the road to a long lane lined with tiny wooded cottages and here and there a pretentious hotel or boarding house. Then a turn down an asphalted blind alley and there, stretching out for endless miles—the Atlantic, sweeping spaciously across the distance to curl its breakers on the beach.

Wet sands glisten and change into streamers of red fire as they catch the rays of the declining sun. The long curve of the beach, with its border of cottages perched like penguins along the low bluff, seems unutterably remote from human activity. But no: afar off, where the white of breaking wave crests diminish to thin threads of silver, two dun-colored figures, presumably gathering drift wood, move like tiny marionettes upon a vast stage.

Out at sea a solitary merchantman steams down the wind, the smoke from its funnels drawing shadowy smooches across the horizon; and away to the south, where the Massachusetts coast line pokes its upper lip above Cape Cod Bay, a low-flying airplane sweeps shoreward, like a lone gull seeking inland waters, and is lost behind the tinted headlands.

At first glance the attenuated lines of cottages appear deserted, giving the impression that some giant hand, engaged in a game of dominos, had lined the pieces up on the sandy board and, tiring of the game, departed. But the illusion is dispelled presently; for here at a corner a motor truck chugs at the side of the road and a small group of workmen confer at the edge of a newly laid foundation. Closer scrutiny of the street reveals signs of recent repairs to shingles and clapboards, and here, farther along, sandwiched in between rows of vacuus-windowed houses, freshly starched curtains gleam from behind clean panes, a go-cart leans confidingly against a doorstep, and in a side yard there is a tanned "year-'rounder" bending over his newly-spaded half-acre.

With the dusk comes fresh confirmation that no deserted village is this, for as the sea takes on somber hues and stars slowly peer through the darkening sky, here and there a light gleams along the way, a song lilts over the monotone of the waves and Brant Rock gives assurance that all is well. Like summer, it is merely biding its time; and in its waiting season it, too, conceals beauties unperceived by those who only know it in its period of fruition, when the beach blossoms with summer visitors and the stemlike streets are gaudy with color.

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EDUCATIONAL

Keeping Children Contented on a Long Automobile Drive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Tulsa, Oklahoma

WHILE touring last summer with three small boys who were constantly bubbling over and causing a great deal of scuffling and bickering in the rear seat of the car, my wife and I found that some form of quiet amusement would have to be devised if our highways were to be entirely happy ways. It is quite a task for seven- and ten-year-olds who are accustomed to a great deal of active play to sit quietly for long periods of time unless their attention is centered on something of interest.

The road map proved to be a help. The boys found it great fun to calculate distances on these maps most of which show the mileage, and to learn practical geography by studying the location of rivers and the various towns through which we passed in their relation to other places on the map. They also made a jolly game of naming and spelling correctly all the towns we had gone through on our trip. This was an excellent memory test.

A Useful Game

An interesting as well as an instructive game is known to the children as "Ghost." Someone with a word in mind gives a letter, the next with a word in mind adds to it, and so on. The object of the game is to keep from finishing a word. For instance, Ralph is the third to give a letter and the two preceding letters have been "t" and "h". With "their" in mind, he adds "e" thus spelling the word "the" and ending a word. Whereas if he had added "i" with the word "this" in mind, the word would have gone on to the next person. When one gives a letter which finishes a word, he becomes a third of a ghost. If he finishes a second word he is two-thirds of a ghost and eventually a ghost. After he becomes a whole ghost no one may speak to him on the penalty of becoming a ghost himself.

After one boy becomes a ghost, the game grows more exciting through his efforts to trick the others into speaking to him. This game is most enjoyable and is splendid training in quick thinking and good spelling. It must be remembered that it is always necessary to have a word in mind when giving a letter. If it is doubted that the one giving the letter has a word in mind, he can be challenged and if he has not he becomes a ghost.

When interest in these things waned we sang songs. We found that in most cases they did not know the words of the songs they wished to sing. This proved an excellent opportunity to impress upon the boys the advantage and pleasure of accomplishment by showing them how much more enjoyment they received from their singing when they had learned the words of the songs.

Songs on Cards

We were also interested to observe that the popular songs of the day with a melody and rhythm appealed more to our boys than the songs they learned in school. It is easy to secure the words from sheet music for these and, copied in type on small cards, they are handy for this purpose. With the incentive of learning the words to the songs added to the enjoyment children derive from hearing their own voices, the boys would sing sometimes for an hour or more. We were glad to encourage this enthusiasm for singing, because they were learning to use their voices without self-consciousness. They develop a sense of completeness, too, in learning and singing the whole song.

We have received many helpful ideas from the Parent Column and feel that we want to share with other parents our solution of this problem of keeping the children interested on a motor trip otherwise loaded with thousands of "don'ts" which may have presented itself to others.

W. E. D.

Working Boys Set Up Bird-House Factory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kansas City

"BUILD a bird house and sell it for a song." That slogan was adopted by the 35 working boys enrolled in the shop classes of the Boys' Hotel Night School of Kansas City, Mo., when they undertook the building of 100 bird houses early in February. It gives an inkling of the spirit that enabled them not

only to reach their original goal successfully, but to build and sell an additional 100 to bird lovers of Kansas City.

Simple gabled cottages for the wren, lean-to boxes for the robin, ornate two and three-story English and Colonial type apartment houses for the martin, and numerous other types were turned out in wholesale fashion—not with the idea of making money, for the houses were sold at little or no profit—but because of their love for birds and their desire to promote a greater appreciation for them among the citizens of Kansas City. Many of the boys enrolled in the shop classes had attended the summer camp maintained by the hotel and had there studied bird life and learned to love birds. So it was that they greeted with enthusiasm the suggestion that they build bird houses.

After the Christmas holidays they had pestered their teacher for "something new" to make. All were working boys, housed in the dormitories of the hotel, and they had neither the money nor the place for the conventional shop projects. Up to Christmas time they had had no trouble finding suitable projects. Tilt-top tables, radio cabinets, corner shelves, magazine racks and tables and other small articles of furniture made excellent gifts.

Needed Something to Do

Many also found a ready market for their work among friends and patrons of the hotel, but after the holidays this market dwindled away and interest lagged. Repair work for the hotel kept them busy for a while, but this field was soon exhausted, and the majority had difficulty finding projects they really wanted to make.

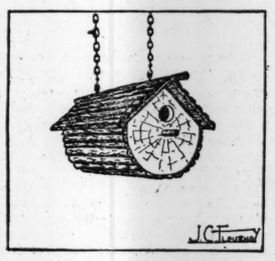
Then one night their shop teacher came to class with a roll of blueprints and the suggestion that they build bird houses—not a dozen or so built by individuals, but a hundred or more of varied types of bird houses to be built by the class working as a miniature factory. The plan met with immediate approval, and although night school classes were held but three times a week, they worked with such enthusiasm and industry that they had completed their quota of 100 houses before the end of the month.

Word of this novel little industry was noised about, a local newspaper printed an article about the work of the classes and published pictures of the houses being made. Ward C. Gifford, realtor manager of the Kansas City Better Home and Building Exposition, learned of the class project and decided that better homes, even for the birds, deserved a place in the exposition. Through his interest the boys were given a booth at the show to exhibit their houses and all but a dozen houses were sold during the week of the show, Feb. 24-29. During the exposition, circulars showing the different designs of houses made and the prices charged for each were given out with the result that the boys were besieged with orders the following week. By working overtime these orders were filled by the close of night school, March 27, and the total number of houses built reached the 200 mark.

Factory Method

The speed with which these were constructed was due to the use of the factory or progressive method of building, explains the shop teacher. The work passed through the hands of draftsmen, pattern makers, bandsawyers, assembly and finishing crews in rapid order. Specifications for sizes of openings, floor area, materials and other information were obtained from the public library and local authorities on bird-house architecture. One of the older boys employed in a drafting office downtown was chosen head designer for this novel little manufacturing enterprise. Under his skillful pencil house plans ranging from the simplest wren house to the most complete martin and pigeon house quickly took form. An effort was made to get away from the old square type of bird house, and the graceful lines of the Dutch colonial and English type of structure were adapted for use on the larger types of houses.

Rustic designs also proved popular for the smaller houses. Bark-covered walnut slabs were secured from a local veneer company, and frequent excursions were made into the coun-



try on week-ends to secure dead limbs and bark. Well-seasoned poplar, white pine and basswood were used for the framework of the houses, and a light-colored spirit stain was used to give them a weathered effect. The martin houses were painted a gray lacquer and the roofs were shingled with miniature shingles cut from composition roofing. All houses were made with hinged floors so they can be cleaned each season. A feature of the martin houses is that the partitions and second floor are built in one piece and are removable.

Children and the Symphony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Detroit, Mich.

IN DETROIT, where a quarter million school children attend free symphony concerts every year during regular school time, something rather rare in school music is being achieved as a result of seven years' experience in the project.

On the afternoon of the concert 2500 children, of assorted sizes, ages and nationalities, including neat little girls and wiggly small boys, swoop down upon Orchestra Hall. But at the doorway this miscellaneous group suddenly becomes one orderly whole. There is no free-for-all scramble for seats because each child has his reserved seat, just as any millionaire

EDITH RHETTS
Educational Director, Detroit Symphony Society

subscriber to the concert season. At the door the tickets are torn from the stubs by regular theater officials with the courtesy and gravity they accord to their adult patrons. Ushers lead the young people to their places. So pervasive is the atmosphere of quiet courtesy that the children respond without a question. And that's all there is to discipline.

The concert given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra proceeds exactly as an adults' concert. Victor Kolar, who conducts, makes no concessions to the age of his audience except that he leads in compositions which the children have previously had an opportunity to study and which are chosen as suitable for them. Mozart, Sibelius, Rimsky-Korsakoff, for example, are played on one program. There are no explanations, no chats with the children between the numbers. But there is a surprising response from the young audience. A ripple of mirth spreads over the hall when the violins pick out a humorous passage. Applause is spontaneous.

Only one feature of this concert differs from that of the regular program. One song is sung by the audience. It is not, however, the popular or folk type of song usually sung by large groups. It is one that would normally find a place among symphony music, such as Handel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," or Schubert's "Hark, Hark, the Lark." But here again there has been quiet preparation. The song has been studied previously in school. It seems only natural for the children to raise their voices when the orchestra plays this familiar number, although this particular group of children has never met before.

The quiet, intelligent audiences that the Detroit schools bring to the concerts are the results of seven years, experience in preparing children to hear symphony music. The leading figure in this work is Miss Edith Rhetts, educational director of the orchestra, a tireless and able champion of good music.

"The educational work conducted by the Detroit Symphony Society is a story of beautiful co-operation," Miss Rhetts says modestly. "It involves almost equally a conductor with vision, a board of directors and orchestra management with great civic integrity, highly organized public school music departments that are co-operative from center to circumference, and a Federation of Women's Clubs representing scores of thousands of women who are keenly alert to the city's cultural interests."

Nineteen boards of education in and around the city of Detroit participate in the concerts. Not all of the children in this large area can be accommodated in the hall, even though each concert is given twice. Selection has to be made some way, since the tickets are entirely free. They have been made a reward for good work in public school music appreciation classes. In this way it is the best prepared boys and girls who "get to go."

And those who cannot make the trip to Orchestra Hall are not entirely left out of the scheme of things. The concerts are also radiocast. This has another advantage. Mother can "listen in."

Through the Federation of Women's Clubs the parents study the same music, so that the child's awakened interest meets with an enthusiastic response at home. This program of study is made possible by the issuance of concert programs a season in advance for study. Miss Rhetts, who makes known the program, sees to it that every selection to be played by the orchestra is available in recorded material for study.

As to the selection of music for children, Miss Rhetts is insistent on only one thing, that it shall be worthy of them. There is no sense in beginning with trash in order to lead young people to good music, she maintains. Children do not want baby talk or jazz to liven up their concerts. It is wise, however, to select music that is understandable to them and within their emotional experience, she agrees, but she holds that it is not necesary to go outside of the range of the greatest composers to find such music. She cited, as an example, the case of a small and ragged boy who, after hearing a certain classic symphony, burst forth with the comment: "Say, that music makes me feel like I was rich!"

English Rural Pupil-Teacher Comes Up for College Training

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
II
London

THERE is now a novel way in which the leadership quality of rural students may be nurtured. The English training colleges are experimenting with an attempt to give a teacher his training with a more slender academic medium than has ever been given before. They are endeavoring to make teachers masters of those occupations which attract children with practical interests. It employs the adolescents' yearning for activity. Sports and dancing give a relief from physical inhibitions.

This re-orientation of the college curriculum may bring foremost the basic agricultural sciences, gardening, horticulture, poultry keeping, engineering, music and artistic crafts. Teachers who are skillful at these subjects will capture the admiration of their scholars. They will do so by their ability to do those tasks which are attractive to boys about to leave school, and also by their skill in being able to communicate that skill to others.

This practical education means more than teaching muscular dexterity. Pupils who cannot find self-confidence and self-control in a bookish education, may find help here. Self-respect is largely based upon a sense of honest achievement; many a boy finds it through work in wood, in iron, or in leather.

This novel turn in the training college curriculum has yet to be thoroughly proved in the school practice periods under individualized supervision that records progress or not. A great variety of schools will have to be tested. Not until that has been done will anyone know how to adjust the curriculum contents to children of different capacity.

While holding the interests of the rural child in sight the colleges are having to arrange for informative lectures on rural problems; for visits to exhibitions of rural crafts by blacksmiths, by wheelwrights and by saddlers.

Thus the colleges may travel far toward a key secret of their work, namely, the discovery of that which is the vital interest in the young teacher's life, and the encouragement of the pursuit of that theme as far as possible during his training course.

It cannot be denied that the English training colleges have hitherto trained their men solely for urban conditions. They are now learning, however, that rural England, in its post-primary school stage, is getting no education worthy of the name. Agricultural colleges are for the few. There is noteworthy experimentation in Cambridgeshire. More attention is surely needed for the 16 successful Farm Institutes. These schools are the fragile links between the rural primary schools and the agricultural colleges. Yet one wonders how far the farm institutes are filled with rural children.

Farm Institutes are doing work which, while it does not startle with its revolutionary character, does satisfy with the conviction that here, the countryside has the educational innovation which may ultimately break down that peculiarly English rural abhorrence of learning anything after the age of 14.

Strange enough the English teachers' training colleges appear to be ignorant of the existence of the Farm Institutes. This is a pity when it seems possible that with mutual aid they might do so much toward remodeling rural education in England.

In spite of these deterrents, it is a fact that the English village schoolmaster is doing voluntary pioneer work in making the rural school a center of community life; as well as the instruction center of the children. It is important that the English training colleges become aware that the running of a rural school demands a high degree of professional skill seconded by a richer knowledge than would pass muster in an urban community.

[Part I was published May 10]

A Summer Club Organized by a 'Professor of Leisure'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Evanston, Ill.

IS THERE not some way that a school can continue its activities during vacation time besides being just a plain school? A principal of a private school in Evanston, Ill., was pondering this question when she happened to read an article entitled "Why Not a Professor of Leisure?"

"I had been thinking over plans for the coming vacation," she said. "There was an urgent demand among the mothers for the school to continue its activities during the summer months. But summer school didn't seem just the right answer. Then I read the article about a professor of leisure. Why shouldn't there be well-qualified persons, it said, to give us expert direction as to the most profitable way to spend our play-time, just as there are professors of history, mathematics and language to guide us in our studies. That was the answer to my problem. Of course, I thought, that is just it—I would be a professor of leisure during the summer and not a teacher at all! In thinking this over carefully the plan of a summer club gradually unfolded and it seems to be meeting in a very practical way a definite need both for mothers and children."

Before school closed in June invitations were sent out to join the Summer Club. This carried with it such pleasant inducements as picnics, hikes, sports and games, nature collections, trips to museums and industrial plants and other activities equally attractive to small persons between the ages of two and ten, for whom it was organized. Its purpose was to provide little ones who for one reason or another cannot attend a summer camp many of the advantages that belong to camp life with (in certain cases) the added benefit of living at home. Group activities, outdoor life, supervised play, opportunities for original and spontaneous diversions of all kinds have their place in this summer club. The children love it. Just the idea of belonging to "our club" fascinates them.

Coupon Books

The club is open for six weeks, but coupon books are issued instead of regular membership so that children who for various reasons cannot attend regularly can come whenever convenient. While the idea back of it is distinctly educational, it is not a summer school in any sense of the word.

The club carries on between 9 and 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays. A plan which worked out well last season included one trip to the forest preserve, one to an industrial plant and three to the beach of Lake Michigan, which is only four blocks away from the clubhouse. The house, which in winter is the home of the school, was originally a private dwelling whose living rooms with open fireplace make ideal "clubrooms" on rainy days.

One car always accompanied the club on its jaunts, but most of the children preferred to hike and were encouraged to do so. For expeditions to the forest preserve or elsewhere too far away for little legs, cars were provided for all. On one gala occasion a big creamery plant, which they were scheduled to visit, sent its own cars for its honored guests and furthermore regaled them later with delicious malted milks. A visit to the lighthouse was another exciting pilgrimage which everyone enjoyed. A trip to a bank was included, and an all-day visit to a farm during haying time.

Treasure Hunt on the Shore

Days at the beach included a treasure hunt when acquaintance with different kinds of stones found on the beach was of great interest. Another day was "Yacht Club" day when there were races, each one sailing his own boat of his own manufacture. Baseball on the shore always aroused enthusiasm. Small persons not yet ready to be pinch hitters were appointed extra special outfielders to run after fouls, to everybody's satisfaction.

A never-to-be-forgotten day at the forest preserve was given over to Robin Hood. While the story was being read, one little girl at the mention of an oak tree looked up into the leafy roof above her and exclaimed in rapturous astonishment, "Why, just to think, we are sitting under an oak tree this very minute!" After the story, bows and arrows were made, a Robin Hood chosen, and the play put on.

Club members were constantly reminded that each member individually was responsible for the happiness and success of the club as a whole. They were encouraged to express their desires as to the places to visit and urged to bring in original suggestions for beach days.

Originally the plan was to divide the children into two groups, according to age, each group to have its own activities. But the little ones were so eager to go with the older ones and have been so game about it, in the end all went together, big and little, leader and assistant, just like one big family. This proved very helpful in bringing out not only courage and sturdiness in the young children but tender solicitude and unselfishness in the older ones.

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Native Illinois Wild Flowers Saved by Women's Club Rockery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Springfield, Ill.

THE problem of conserving the native plant, animal and bird life of America is of increasing interest to all lovers of nature. Regions once teeming with wild life and gorgeous with wild flowers are giving place to building projects and the pursuits of civilization. The gradual disappearance of many species of native wild flowers has led to the Women's Club of Springfield, Ill., to put forth efforts to conserve the native wild flowers has led the munity. Through the activity of the committee on nature study and conservation, members of the club have developed a lovely rock-garden in one of the city's natural parks, as a permanent sanctuary for wild flowers now in danger of extinction.

Because of the primitive nature of the park, it was first planned to place the wild flowers here and there throughout the park, planting them, as far as possible, amid their own natural surroundings. Collections were made of the 150 varieties of wild flowers common to the community, and work undertaken to bring about in Washington Park a large wild flower preserve. However, it became impracticable to continue this plan of conservation, because of difficulty in guarding the precious specimens from the hands and spades of destructive admirers.

Not discouraged, however, the committee obtained permission to select a location sufficiently protected to warrant the club in carrying on the purpose of the project. The rugged slope of a clay hillside surrounding a well-known spot called "Grapevine Spring" offered all that was desirable for such a location. This spot had already been set apart by the Park Board as a place of interest and beauty, and surrounded by a cement inclosure with a tier of circular steps leading down to the source of the clear, gushing spring. Shaded by a spacious network of grapevines which trail their sheltering foliage along rough-hewn timbers, this retreat was deemed worthy of further beautifying.

Club Women Did the Work

Working in knickers, with their own eager hands, the members of the committee have studded the homely, barren slope with rocks of rugged beauty, and planted the spaces between with many varieties of wild flowers. The clay hillside which once bore only deep-cut ribs worn by spring freshets was transformed to serve the twofold purpose of enhancing the beauty of the "Grapevine spring" and giving haven to the flowers placed there for protection. Because of the northern exposure of the slope, only shade-loving flowers have been planted, and many specimens have been transferred to the protecting garden. These include bluebell, white trillium, hepaticas, phlox, jack-in-the-pulpit, bluette and blood-root, as well as numerous varieties of violets and wood ferns.

Because of the barren nature of the soil, it was found necessary to change the soil conditions to provide the natural environment for the different plants. Soils have been analyzed and quantities of the necessary variety deposited.

A Conservation Project

With the true idea of conservation, no plants have been transferred which are protected by privacy in their native haunts. The committee have sought only those precious specimens which are endangered by building or agricultural projects. Some few have been purchased from nurseries that propagate the rare specimens of wild plant life.

Historians of the northwest tell us that the early settlers were charmed with the gay beauty and profusion of the native flowers. The advance of settlement has tended to complete extinction of many varieties. Dallas Lore Sharp, who was a nature lover and ardent conservationist, tells us that in the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., there existed 14 species of wild flowers that are forever lost to the pages of botany because of the failure to preserve the disappearing survivors.

The club of Springfield is to be commended for its efforts to prevent the occurrence of such a condition in their own community. Such efforts will make it possible for coming generations to study the wild blooms which the early settlers saw and loved in the pioneer days of Illinois.

B. M. P.

The Herb Garden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

There is a decided charm about the herb garden, something, perhaps, of the restful Old World atmosphere of those herb gardens of long ago, set forth in such orderly precision behind historic yew hedges, still clings in some measure to the very name.

But certain it is that a sunny open plot of ground, situated near the house in order that the herbs may be gathered without discomfort in wet weather, planted with sage, marjoram, spearmint, parsley, thyme, fennel, sweet basil and chives, together with a few herbs of sweet-smelling fame, such as lemon-scented thyme, the misty blue spikes of gray-leaved lavender, southernwood, spicy rosemary and, in sheltered southern counties, the delicious lemon-scented verbena, is a sourch of unending delight.

A lavender hedge planted around the herb garden greatly enhances its charm, and an excellent variety for the purpose is the early flowering dwarf Munstead variety. To insure the robust bushy growth which is such an important feature of a lavender hedge a hard pruning should be given annually after flowering.

Subsequent care of the herb garden is an easy matter, for, with the exception of the sweet basil and parsley, which should be resown annually, and the delicate onion-flavored chives, which need dividing and replanting every two years, the herbs may be left undisturbed for three to four years. Sage and rosemary should be pruned into shape when flowering is over.

Bare Spaces Under Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

Although trees, and tall-growing shrubs are always a joy in a large garden, the bare spaces of earth which are so often ound under and around them are far from ornamental. The wise gardener, therefore, would do well to utilize some of the accommodating little plants which grow quite happily in such positions, cheerfully clothing the unsightly places with oflwers and foliage.

Ivy is, of course, often used for planting under trees, but there are other more effective plants of far gayer appearance. The bright yellow rose-like flowers of St. John's—wort (hypericum calycinum), the trailing shoots of the glossy-leaved periwingle (vinca) soon form an atractive camouflage. Vinca major with its large bright blue flowers, and endearing habit of blooming from May until September, and vinca major elegantissima, the leaves of which are margined with golden-yellow, are perhaps the most satisfactory varieties—vinca minor, and its white double rose, and double blue forms, blossoming chiefly in the spring.

Another little plant which makes an excellent evergreen carpet under trees, throwing up spikes of small wihtish uowers in lat winter, and early spring goes by the name of pachysandra terminalis.

The common box tree (buxus sempervirens(which thrives in chalky soil, the quaint spiky red-berried butcher's broom (ruscus aculeatus), and most decorative of all, cotoneaster microphylla, and the even more delightful c. horizontalis, which carries its brilliant berries into the late spring, may also be included with success.

The peony is a strong, rich grower and absorbs much moisture. Do not remove the foliage of peonies until October, as this is needed that the plant may develop eyes in the ground for next year's growth.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, N. Y.
The Beauty of the Lily and the Cool of Its Pad in the Garden of Mrs. E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn.

Lily Varieties for the Garden Pool

By ELIAS NELSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Yakima, Wash.

TO THINK of garden pools is to think of water lilies, for they are the most popular of aquatic plants. Their exquisite beauty arouses our admiration and many of the varieties are delightfully fragrant. Home owners having them in their gardens watch with antcipation of pleasure for the unfolding of the first flower on the placid surface of the water in late spring.

Not only are these flowers wonderfully beautiful, but intensely interesting. Each variety has definite hours of opening and closing. Some come out early in the morning and close at noon or in the afternoon. Others do not open until noon. Certain tropical varieties bloom at night. Each flower of the day-blooming sorts opens on three to five successive days and then soon disappears under the surface, where, according to a peculiar provision of nature, the seeds are matured. The stalk coils and pulls the flower under or it weakens and the flower sinks.

By Crossing the Species

By crossing several native American species and one European a wonderful array of fine colors has been developed. About 40 years ago a Frenchman by the name of M. Marliac did some surprisingly skillful work in hybridizing hardy water lilies, and his productions are among the best today. However, little is known of his methods, but his name will always be linked with the improvement of water lilies. Other breeders have continued the work, and especially with the tropical species have achieved some wonderful results. Various tints and shades of red, yellow, orange and bronze may be had in the hardy sorts, and among tropical kinds many hues of blue and other colors.

Starting with the less expensive sorts, the amateur may derive much satisfaction and pleasure for they bloom freely. However, as experience is gained the desire is awakened to possess some of more striking colors. The improved varieties are just as hardy as the original species, hence the amateur by paying a little more for the plants may start with the better sorts and obtain good results. However, to procure the most expensive plants at the outset is hardly advisable as much zest will be experienced in looking forward from year to year, as the purse may allow, to the growing of the newer and rarer kinds.

Very fine varieties may be obtained at reasonable prices. The best white is perhaps Gladstone, which is of vigorous growth and has large flowers of the purest white. Helen Fowler is deep pink and very fragrant, and the flowers are borne on strong stems. Another fine variety is Pink Opal, whose flowers are carried well above the water when they first appear. It has the peculiar trait of settling gradually until the fifth day the flower disappears under the surface. Rose Arey is a popular, fragrant, cerise pink variety.

The Popular Yellow

Nymphæa Marliacea chromatella is the most popular and desirable yellow variety. This is a vigorous grower with green leaves mottled with brown and sulphur yellow flowers of medium size. Nymphæa odorata grandiflora is a sweet-scented yellow water lily of large size. The leaves are light green and mottled with brown.

If the enthusiast for water gardening wishes to extend his purchases to the medium-priced class, he may have the choice of many excellent varieties. Especially desirable is James Brydon, which is prized for its rich crimson color. The flowers are cup-shaped, and the petals broad. Morning Glory, a shell pink Marliac production, is especially choice. Paul Hariot is a great favorite. Interesting are its changing colors. When unfolding the color is yellow; the second day it is orange pink; and later it is almost red. Its leaves are brown.

Among recent introductions, that are still expensive, Gloriosa is an outstanding variety. The flower displays different hues of red, the outer petals being light red and the inner deep red. The stamens are lemon color. Vesuve is a dark red with red stamens tipped yellow.

Escarboucle is an intense vermilion with orange stamens. This is a much-prized variety, which is especially fine for cutting. Both petals and stamens are deep red in William Falconer, which is highly rated on account of its richness of coloring. Comanche is vigorous of growth and undergoes a change of color from apricot to rich coppery bronze with streaks of red in the petals. Its leaves are blotched with brown.

Hardy water lilies must be the standby in northern regions and are the only ones that may be left with safety in the pools over winter. If well covered with water, they come through in good shape. They thrive equally well in the southernmost portions of the United States, in fact their season of bloom is longer there. The color range in hardy water lilies is limited to white and various tints and shades of red, yellow and orange.

Tropical Blues

For blue colors one must obtain the tropical or tender varieties. In range of form and color as well as the size of flowers they are a more varied group than the hardy sorts. To grow the tender water lilies in their many forms opens up a new world of beauty and delight so wonderful as almost to defy description. Not only are there various hues of blue, pink, red and white, but the flowers are strikingly different from the hardy sorts in form and shape.

In southern California and in Florida they may be left in the pools over winter, but in the northern states they must be planted every year. Some attempt to save the plants by taking them up in the fall and storing them in moist sand in a cool, frost-free place. However, this is usually not successful, due to the difficulty of obtaining dormant bulbs. The best results are therefore obtained by procuring new plants each year.

June is the usual month for planting tropical water lilies. The growth is rapid and within a few weeks the gardner will be rewarded with flowers. They continue to bloom late in the fall.

[An article explaining the construction of a lily pool was printed April 5.]

Book on Lawns

That "the lawn is the rug of our outdoor rooms," is the thesis of a new book, "The Lawn," by Lawrence S. Dickinson, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is published by Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc., New York, and Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., London, and is one of the books in the Farm and Garden Library series.

Mr. Dickinson feels that "with large well-kept lawns," is one of the most attractive descriptions it is possible to give to home grounds and tells the methods to pursue in order to have this a fact concerning every place, whether a large estate or a small cottage plot.

Window-Box Gardening

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cos Cob, Conn.

WINDOW boxes are a boon to the plant-loving city dweller, but are scarcely less desirable in the country. Their use will add a softening touch to the exterior of the house, and tend to bring a garden effect into the rooms. Windows that lack beauty in design need window-boxes the year around to soften their lines and to attract the eye away from their contours.

Window-box plantings often start out beautifully in May, only to shrivel and fade with the advent of the intense warmth of summer. This is usually due to poor soil and drainage conditions in the boxes. The soil used in the window-box must be quite rich, for several plants are to derive nourishment from a small bit of soil. Garden soil which has been untended for some time must be fertilized properly before being used. The concentrated commercial fertilizers sold in most seed stores are best for this use, since they are composed of necessary elements in a rightly proportioned mixture. This fertilizer should be used in quantity according to direction, and be well mixed in the soil.

Good drainage is perhaps more important than good soil, since most plants may be expected to struggle along in average soil if it is properly drained. The wooden window-boxes are usually the worst offenders. These have holes for drainage, but when set flat on the surface of the sill excess moisture cannot escape. If wooden boxes are to be used they should be placed on brackets so that the holes are free. Where the boxes are to rest on a flat surface it is advisable to raise them on short legs. Discoloration due to the soil escaping through the holes may be avoided if shallow pans of sheet tin are placed under the boxes. Proper drainage may be further assured if a layer of stones or sand is placed at the bottom of the box.

The metal window-boxes commonly sold are by far the best, being constructed with an eye to drainage. Indeed, some types are equipped with a special opening into which the water is poured, thus avoiding the splashing which results from watering the top of the box. Windows at which boxes are used are frequently mud-splattered during heavy showers. This is avoided if lawn clippings or moss is used as a mulch on top of the soil. This mulch proves beneficial to the plants, since it prevents rapid evaporation of moisture.

Insuring Seasons of Bloom

Window-boxes have their seasons of bloom, just as do gardens. Three changes of material are necessary if one wishes year around beauty. In early spring English daisies, forget-me-nots, primroses, violas, pansies, and spring bulbs may be used. Since the bulbs bloom but a short time, it is advisable to use them with the plants. After these plants have passed their prime they may be planted in the garden for future bloom, and succeeded in the boxes by the all-summer blooming plants.

In summer the choice of material is less restricted than in spring. Perhaps the best and most infallible are the geranium, petunia, lantana, verbena, Paris daisy (or marguerite), French marigold, and coleus, for sunny exposures; with the lobelia, fuchsia, croton, and aucuba for more shaded windows. Among the suitable vines are the English ivy, Wandering Jew, vinca, and German ivy. Each box should contain a vine or two, as they help conceal the sides. It is best to limit the choice to two varieties for one box, for too great a mixture will prove less telling than two or three congenial types with vines. Ivy is most effective against light-colored walls, while the gay variegated foliage of the vinca will enliven walls of darker tone. Color must receive careful consideration in the window-box, as in the garden.

Against the Color of the House

One is limited in his choice of colors by the color of the house against which the flowers are to be seen. Red brick houses that flaunt scarlet geraniums with magenta petunias are still to be seen. Where the house is of red brick, or painted in red, the flowers in the window boxes should be white, pale yellow or pale blue. Neutral-toned stucco or cement, and white and gray houses make charming backgrounds for any color. The following combinations might be suggestive: Purple, white petunias; balcony blue or pale lavender petunias, deep crimson geranium; Paris daisy, blue lobelia, orange-scarlet geranium; orange-and-yellow lantana with blue or purple flowers; deep rose-colored geraniums with lavender petunias or blue lobelia. For the shaded window, pale pink begonia in combination with fuchsia and lobelia will be effective. Petunias are the best plants of all for sunny windows. No amount of hot sun will harm them, and they bloom unstintingly until after frost. The balcony types are especially adapted in habit to this use. With the coming of winter the boxes may be filled with cheerful, berried branches and evergreen sprays.

The plants in the window box require about the same care as do those in the garden. Faded blooms and dried foliage should be removed as they appear. The top soil should be loosened each day to allow ventilation. In most cases the boxes will require daily watering, and the evening is the best time in which to do this. Some plants may need support, and since they are so near to the eye the staking must be carefully done. The slim green bamboos and hyacinth stakes are inconspicuous and yielding enough to permit the plant to assume a natural position. Green raffia is excellent for the tying.

RICHARD S. WILMOT.

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PRICE CHANGES ARE NARROW IN QUIET MARKET

Day's Trading Ends Dullest Week Since January—Oil Shares Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ended its quietest week since January today, nothing appearing to shake it out of its lethargy. Floor traders diverted themselves by bidding up a few specialties, while some of the oils, utilities and amusements sagged slightly under pressure of week-end lightening of accounts.

Recent dullness of the market had prompted a group of the larger professional operators to leave town for a week-end outing. Mercantile and business reviews failed to show significant trends, and the market was left to drift. The volume of trading continued around the lowest levels of the year.

The only development attracting much attention was the failure of the Santa Fe Springs oil producers to reach a nagreement to cut production down to the allotted quota, which prompted Standard of California to slash crude prices 75 cents to 95 cents a barrel.

This was a factor in the selling of the oil shares, as there was a feeling in some quarters that the entire California curtailment program may be threatened, but oil circles generally were inclined to view the situation calmly, pointing out that the slesh in crude prices would be likely to bring recalcitrant producers into line.

Total sales were only about 800,000 shares, a level approached on Jan. 11, which was the dullest day since August of 1928. Closing prices were highly irregular, with most gains and losses narrow.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, Westinghouse Electric, International Harvester, Loew's, Warner Bros., Radio Keith, American Water Works, North American, Public Servicc of New Jersey, Houston Oil, Independent Oil, United Aircraft and Electric Auto Lite lost from 1 to 2 points.

Allied Chemical, Vanadium, Worthington Pump, Peoples Gas, A. M. Byers, Case, Rossia Insurance and Wilson Packing shares rose about 2 to 6 points, and Fairbanks Morse reached new high ground for the year. Some of the rails were well bought, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific and New Haven rising a point or more, and Norfolk and Southern and Lehigh selling up 3 or 4 points.

Prices moved irregularly in the listed bond market. Sales in investment issues were thin, and trading was largely confined to convertibles, which held their ground. Fractional recessions were general in the investment group.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Reading Coal & Iron 6s were firm under moderate support. Telephone issues were unchanged.

Erie 5s and International Telephone 5s were among the strongest in the investment group. French 7s, Chile 6s of '62 were in moderate demand and moved up fractionally.

United States governments were quiet and unchanged.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 17	Last May 16
37⅜	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	700	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
150⅜	118	3	†Air Aedue	600	144	144	144	144
9⅛	6½	..	Alaska Jun	300	7	7	7	7
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	300	13½	13½	13½	13
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	7800	28⅝	28	28⅜	28⅛
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	500	100½	100½	100½	100½
343	255¾	6	§Allied Chem	300	313	311	311	310½
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	1900	64⅜	63¾	64⅛	64
29¾	18	2	Amerada	1400	25	24½	24½	25
97⅝	77	2½	§Am Bk Note	200	85	85	85	..
64⅛	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
54⅝	45½	2.40	Am Brake	300	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	200	18½	18¼	18½	18
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	50	76¼	76¼	76¼	76½
156½	117¼	4	†Am Can	3100	145⅜	144⅛	144¾	145
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	100	55	55	55	55
69⅞	54	3	Am Chain	100	60	60	60	59
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
33	16¾	1.60	§Am Coun Alc	700	20	19⅞	20	20⅜
101¾	65	..	Am & FPw	3300	85¼	84	84	84¾
99	95	6	Am & FP 6	10	101	101	101	..
111½	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	110½	110½	110½	110⅞
99½	98	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	99	99	99	98½
34⅞	23	..	Am Hide pf	200	22½	22½	22½	22⅛
41⅞	35½	3¶	Am Ice	400	39⅜	39	39⅛	39½
55⅝	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	400	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝	43¼
105	65½	4	Am Loco	300	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	64¼
51½	39¼	3	Am Metals	200	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	..
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	400	1¼	1	1⅛	1
9¾	3	..	Am Piano pt	20	5	5	5	5
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	200	105	104⅝	105	..
85	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	83	83	83	..
88¾	80	5	Am P&F pf st	100	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	..
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	2000	32⅝	32	32	32
100⅞	70½	2§	Am Roll Mill	200	73⅞	73½	73⅞	73⅞
2	1⅛	..	Am Roll M rts	900	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
98	82½	8	Am Ship Big	50	89	89	89	..
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	200	70	70	70	69½
22½	12	..	Am Solvents	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
52¼	40¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	43	43	43	..
69⅞	60	5	Am Sugar	500	62	61½	62	..
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
27½	23	5	Am Tel&Cab	210	24	24	24	24
274¼	216	..	Am Tel&Tel	4000	247	246⅝	246½	247
22⅝	19⅝	..	Am T&T rts	2100	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾
124⅞	88½	..	†Am Wat W	1600	110⅞	110	110½	111½
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	104⅞
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	26½
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	100	65	65	65	..
53¼	35	3	Anac Wire	500	39⅞	38	38	40
81½	52½	7	Anaconda	2400	61	60⅝	61	60⅞
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	200	23	23	23	23
110	103½	7	Arch Dan pf	40	105¼	105	105	..
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	900	77½	78	77	75¾
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	700	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	6½
5⅝	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	6000	4½	3½	4	3½
64	55	7	Arm Ill pf	900	61	59	61	59
28⅜	24¾	1½	Art Metals	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	100	38	38	38	38
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	600	44⅝	43⅝	45¼	45¾
242½	216	10	Atchison	700	228	227¾	228	227
51⅜	36¼	1¶	Atl Refin	1800	43½	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝
106	78	4¶	Atlas Pwd	100	85½	85½	85½	84⅞
37	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	1500	35½	35½	36	..
263¾	158	4§	Auburn Auto	300	168	166	168	165½
30	27	..	Austin N A	100	30	30	30	..
35	35	..	Austin N pf	100	35	35	35	..
6⅝	6	..	Auto Sales	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
58⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	54½	54½	54½	55
9⅞	4¾	..	Ablation	1000	7⅞	7½	7½	7½

—B—

38	24⅝	1¾	Baldwin	400	28¾	28½	28¾	28¼
116	109	7	Baldwin pf	10	109	109	109	109
122⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	2400	116	115	116	115¼
83¼	63¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	83	83	83	..
84½	63	2½	Bangor & A	300	79	78⅞	79	78½
20¾	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	50	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
34	20	2¶	Barnsdall A	2300	27	26⅝	26⅝	27½
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	85	85	85	85
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	700	42⅝	41⅛	42¼	42½
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	300	49¾	49¼	49¼	50
110¼	91⅝	6	Beth Steel	400	96½	96¾	96½	96¼
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	131¼	131⅛	131¼	131¼
69	47⅞	3¶	Bohn Alum	700	56	55⅛	56	55
88⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	4800	88⅜	87½	88	88½
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	700	37⅞	37	37⅞	37⅜
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	1900	21½	21	21	21
21⅞	13	..	Brooklyn	2100	22	21½	22	21⅝
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	100	71½	70½	71⅛	70
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12	12	12	..
65½	53	4	Bklyn-Queen pf	400	62	61¾	62	62
178⅛	131	5	Bklyn U G	1300	157	157	157	158½
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	300	41	41	41	..
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	900	21	21	21	..
33⅝	14½	..	Bruns Term	400	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20
31⅞	22½	1	Bucyrus	200	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	27½
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	700	14	13⅛	13⅝	13⅜
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	500	41	40½	40½	41
43	26⅞	1	Bulova Watch	500	34⅛	34	34	33⅞
51⅞	37	.80¶	Burroughs	800	42	41½	42	41
112⅜	70	..	Byers	200	98	95	98	94¼

—C—

77½	65Z	4	Calif Pack	100	69	69	69	..
2¼	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
89⅞	60¼	..	Calu & Ariz	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	63
33⅜	16⅛	4½	Calu & Hecla	500	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	6400	67⅛	65¾	66⅞	65½
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1000	207¾	206¼	207¾	206
52¼	51⅛	..	Can Pac new	1600	52	51½	52	51½
362¾	192¼	6	Case Threshg	1200	342¾	340	340	346
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	700	76⅛	76	76	76⅜
60	20	3	Celotex	6500	36⅛	34½	34⅝	35⅞
15⅞	8½	..	Cert-Teed	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	3800	47	45⅛	46¼	45¼
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	600	71	70½	70½	70½
241¾	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	100	216	216	216	216
10⅜	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
173¼	115⅜	..	Chi Gt West	4400	18⅛	15½	16	15⅞
52⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	2500	52⅜	51⅜	52	52⅜
26⅜	18	..	Chi M&SP	200	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
46¼	31⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	36¼	36	36	36
125⅛	109	7	Chi RI	400	113⅞	113½	113⅞	113⅜
104⅛	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	103	103	103	..
2⅛	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	100	1¾	1¼	1⅝	1½
67½	53	2.40	Childs	1500	64⅞	64½	64⅞	64¾
42	30½	3	Chrysler	110	034½	34	34½	34⅜
98⅜	96	6½	City Ice pf	10	96	96	96	..
13¼	7⅝	50	City Stores	3900	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅝
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	800	187⅜	185	186	186⅜
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¼
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1800	63½	62⅛	62¼	62¾
87	69	2§	Colum Gas	22800	86⅝	85	86	86⅛
199	128½	5¶	Col Carbon	200	158½	158	158½	157½
37⅜	23¼	.87	Col Graph	2800	28	27⅝	27	28¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	2000	30	29½	29½	30⅛
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	90	90	90	90
87	82½	60	Com Inv T cv pf	300	83½	83½	83½	..
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	42½	42	42½	..
38	25⅛	1	Com Sol	9000	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31⅜
20¼	12¼	.60	Commwlth So	7200	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜
103⅝	99	6	Commwlth So pf	1200	103	102¾	103	102¾
19¾	13⅜	..	Congoleum	2400	16	15¾	16	15½
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	300	23½	23	23½	..
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	5500	129⅞	129	129⅝	130
8½	4¼	..	Container B	100	6	6	6	6
52½	27½	..	Cont Bak A	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅛
95⅞	78½	5	Cont Bak pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
71⅝	30¼	2½	Cont Can	300	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65½
37⅜	23⅞	3	Cont Dia Fib	200	26½	26½	26½	26¼
77⅝	58	2	Cont Ins	500	66⅜	65¾	66	66
8¼	4¾	..	Cont Motors	800	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
30½	19¼	..	Cont Oil	8500	28	27¼	27½	28⅛
40⅞	27⅜	..	Cont Shares	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
111⅜	87½	3¶	Corn Prod	300	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105
33	24¼	2§	Coty	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
35⅜	25½	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	..
59⅜	43	..	Crown Cork	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
117	110	7	Crucible pf	20	114½	114½	114½	114⅜
70	61	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	66¼	66	66	66
9	6	..	Cub Am S	100	6⅝	6½	6¼	..
65⅝	49	..	Cub Am S pf	100	49½	49½	49⅝	..
48	41½	4	Cudahy	700	45	44½	45	44½
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	7000	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11¼
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	15	15	15	15

—D—

43⅝	28⅜	..	Davison	400	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞
255¼	195⅜	8	Del E&Tron	200	240	230	239	240
30⅝	23	1.20	Dom Stores	100	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
145¼	112⅛	4¶	Dupont	400	129⅜	129¼	129⅜	129
8	2⅛	..	Duluth ST pf	130	2½	2½	2⅛	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	700	248	245	247	248
37¼	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
107⅞	61¼	2½	Elec Auto Lt	700	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
114⅞	81	6	Elec Pwr&L	700	90¼	89½	89½	90⅞
103½	49¼	..	Elec P&L	5200	88⅞	88¼	88½	89
79¼	66	5	Elec Sto Bat	1100	69	67⅞	67⅞	68
113	107½	7	End Johns pf	100	112	112	112	..
49⅝	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	200	48	47⅞	48	48½
63¾	43½	..	Erie	400	49	48½	48¾	49

—F—

50½	34½	2	Fairb Morse	4600	50½	49¾	50½	48⅝
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	20	111½	111½	111½	111½
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
98	92	6½	Filene pf	20	96	96	96	97
87⅞	79⅜	6	Firestone pf	400	80	80	80	71⅞
61⅜	50⅜	2½	First Nat St	100	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	54
5½	3⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
21¾	12½	..	Fisk Epf cv	20	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
99	60½	2	Foster ¾ Wh	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅞
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox	1000	52⅞	51⅝	52	52¼
55½	38⅛	4¶	Freeport Tx	100	48½	48½	48½	47⅞

—G—

77½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	100	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
111⅞	99¾	4§	Gen Am Tk	300	106⅜	106	106⅜	106
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	1000	32¼	31½	32¼	32⅜
34½	17½	..	Gen Cable	100	23	23	23	..
74¾	51	4	Gen Cable A	100	61	61	61	60¼
95⅞	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	1000	84¼	83½	83⅝	83⅝
117⅛	113⅜	60	Gen Elec Sp	200	117⅜	113⅝	113⅝	117⅜
25	25	..	Gen G&E B	100	25	25	25	25
106½	85¾	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	90	90	90	..
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	1000	58¾	58½	58½	58⅝
87⅛	13¾	1½§	Gen G&E	2100	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14¾
59⅜	45⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	400	48	48	48	48
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	3200	48	47⅝	47⅞	48⅞
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1100	129⅝	129½	129⅝	130
52⅞	23⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
41½	32⅜	4	Gen O Ad A	100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33
19⅜	13¼	..	Gen Realty U	1000	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	15½
21¾	3½	2	Gen O Ad	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
51¼	33¾	..	Gen Theater	5900	47½	46¾	47¼	47½
106⅞	80⅛	5¶	Gillette	5300	87⅞	86⅝	87	87⅛
100	91	6	Gen Realty pf	100	99	99	99	..
90	67	4¶	Gen Refrac	200	84¾	84½	84¾	84⅝
20⅞	11⅛	..	Gimbel Br	900	19	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
38	23½	..	Glidden	2200	25¾	24⅞	25¾	24⅝
19	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
47⅞	37¾	2½	Gold Dust	1400	45¼	44⅝	45	45¼
58⅛	36	4	Goodrich	2400	42⅞	40⅝	42⅞	40½
96⅞	62	..	Goodyear	1000	84½	83	84	83⅞
15⅜	7½	..	Gould Cp A	500	11⅛	11	11	11¼
57⅝	27	8	Granby	1000	33	32½	32⅝	33⅛
32	32½	..	Grand Silver	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
43	32¼	1	Grant(WT)	18200	38½	37	38⅛	37⅝
102	87	5	Grt Nor pf	500	91⅞	91¼	91½	92
99¼	83½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	700	88	87½	88	88⅛
34½	25	2.80	Grt W Sug	2100	25½	25⅛	25¼	25¾
27¾	13½	..	Grisby Gru	1300	21	20¾	20⅞	21
2	½	..	Guan Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..

—H—

32	26	1½	Hack Wtr	60	30	29⅞	30	29¾
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19½
107⅝	70	5	Hershey Ch	1000	103¼	103	103¼	102¼
41¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	400	39½	39	39½	39
29	17½	2	Houdaille B	1200	21	20⅞	21	20⅝
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	200	102¾	102	102¾	102⅞
55⅜	42	3¶	Household F pf	200	54⅞	54½	54½	..
41⅞	26½	4§	Howe Sound	400	32½	32¼	32½	31½
53⅜	46⅜	3½	Hud Man	500	49¼	48½	49	49
62⅞	41¼	.5	Hudson Mot	1200	43	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞
26⅜	77⅛	2¶	Hupp Motors	300	19¼	19	19	19

—I—

136¾	126	7	Ill Central	100	128½	128½	128½	127¼
32	20¼	2	Ind Oil & G	1600	25	24¼	24½	25½
17	5	..	Indiana Mot	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
28⅜	16	..	Indian Refin	500	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
27¾	15½	..	Indian Re ct	1300	18½	18	18½	18⅜

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 17	Last May 16
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	100	219½	219½	219½	219
30⅞	16½	4	Inspiration	1000	27⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19¾
17⅜	13¼	.60	Insuran Sh	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
39½	20¾	..	Interboro Rt	1600	31⅞	30	30¾	30⅜
193	152½	6§	Int Business	100	187	187	187	186
19¾	13¼	..	Int Carriers	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
75⅝	55¾	4	Int Cement	200	67⅜	67¼	67¼	68
14½	5	..	Int Combus	1100	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
115¾	78⅜	2½	Int Harv	1100	107⅜	106	106	107
54	31½	2b	Int Hyd El	7900	47¾	46¾	47⅜	46⅜
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	500	82⅜	82½	82½	82½
33	24½	..	Int M Mar	1400	27⅛	27⅛	27½	28¼
44⅜	30¼	1¶	Int Nickel	5200	33⅛	32⅞	33	33⅛
31⅛	26	2.40	Int P&P A	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
22¾	15¼	..	Int P&P B	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
101	93½	6	Int Print I pf	30	96½	96½	96½	..
147⅜	69	6	Int Salt	1300	142¾	141½	142	141¾
62	56	3	Int Shoe	400	56	56	56	..
77⅜	58¾	2	Int Tel & T	3800	64⅞	64½	64½	64⅝
29	17	2	Inv Equ	1000	22	21⅝	22	21½
43	34¾	4	Island Cr	100	36½	36½	36½	36

—J—

66½	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	100	60½	60½	60½	60
123	118¼	7	Johns Man pf	100	122⅛	122⅛	122⅝	..

—K—

41½	28⅝	5	Kayser	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
6⅛	3⅛	..	Kelly Spring	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
42	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	20	32	32	32	31¾
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	1000	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
27⅜	7½	..	Kenlvinator	3300	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	25⅜
62¾	41⅜	5	Kennecott	1000	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46½
40⅜	20	1	Kinney	300	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	39¾
53¾	38⅛	1½	Kraft Cheese	100	53¾	53⅜	53¾	53⅜
62	50	..	Kresge DS pf	1000	45	45	45	..
36⅜	33	1.34	Kreuger Toll	2000	33⅛	33	33⅛	33¼

—L—

11	6¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	8	8	8	..
42	34	2½	Leh P Cem	100	12	12	12	..
107½	107½	7	Leh PC pf	100	108	107½	108	..
75	¼	3½¶	Leh Val RR	1500	76½	74¼	76½	73¾
97¼	80¼	..	Lehaman	1000	88⅛	88⅛	88½	..
95¼	42½	3¶	Loews Inc	3000	93½	92½	93	93½
110¼	85⅜	6½	Loews pf ww	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	111¾
6⅜	3½	..	Lott Inc	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
70¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	2000	63⅜	63½	63⅜	62⅞

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Europe Mobilizing Funds for International Bank Issue—U. S. Trade

International attention is centering on the mobilization of funds in Europe in connection with the issue of the International Bank shares and Young bonds.

The financial situation abroad is called artificial, and some of the recent bank rate cuts are considered more or less arbitrary. The mobilization of capital is reported to have caused displacements and unnatural transfers of funds which have resulted in irregularities in exchange, while the unusual gold movements entailed have checked normal investment activities and caused unsettled markets.

In the United States there are at least three encouraging factors present in the business situation this week, and they are being interpreted as pointing to further improvement in trade for the not distant future.

The first of these is the halt in the downward movement of volume of commercial loans as reported by member banks in the various Federal Reserve districts. The second is the steadier tone in commodity markets. A third factor on the favorable side is the gain in carloadings as reported this week.

Business Volume Gains

Freight loadings for the latest reported week are the largest of this year. It should be noted, however, that compared with other years, loadings of freight are still considerably under normal.

A gain is shown also in the volume of business transacted during the week ended May 10, the increase being 13 per cent over the previous week and 1 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Wholesale prices in the week ended May 10 showed a slight decline, however, and were more than 7 per cent under the level of last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

The low level to which the price of copper has declined resulted in heavy buying during the last week. The quantity of red metal sold in that period was the largest total for any single week in the history of the industry.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $10,136,700,000. This total represents a drop of 17 per cent compared with the similar week of 1929.

Financing by bonds totaled $190,-005,000 this week. Last week's total was $131,496,000 and the total of the like week a year ago $79,985,000.

Australian Sentiment Better

The improvement in wool prices, together with rains in wheat and other agricultural areas, has resulted in a better feeling in trade circles throughout Australia, according to a Commerce Department report.

Attendance at the Melbourne automobile show is larger than last year Light-model cars are proving popular.

Japan's silk industry has decided to continue the 20 per cent curtailment in production for another year. Commercial activity continues at low levels and certain companies have been obliged to reduce dividends.

Business in Finland remained generally slack during April and there has been little change since.

Leading Stock Markets

The week has been a quiet one on the New York Stock Exchange. With little in trade news to stimulate trading, professional operators have not attempted to attract a public following. Gains in one day have been followed by declines in the next, the market moving forward and backward in a not very wide trading area during the whole week.

The exceedingly gradual pace of business improvement has discouraged large-scale buying, while, on the other hand, an opinion that the market is in an oversold position has restrained short sellers from making a concerted attack.

Brokers' loans decreased $67,000,000 this week, after a decline of $200,000,-000 last week.

The London stock market began the week quietly, with an easier trend developing in prices in reflection of the tone at New York. More buying came into the market later, however, and prices improved during the next few days.

The movement of prices on the Paris Bourse started the week in the downward direction. Improvement followed, however, and then a sharp rally developed. Late in the week, trading had lost much of its animation, however, and prices reacted slightly.

Berlin stock prices were irregular, opening the week with a show of strength, after which the market went dull on the down side. Late trading resulted in more strength to quotations, and the week closed with the trend toward improvement still under way.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of Stone & Webster, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 17.

Federated Capital Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents a share and 1 per cent in stock on the common stock and 37½ cents a share on the preferred, all payable May 31 to stock of record May 15.

Virginia Carolina Chemical declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior preference, payable June 2 to stock of record May 26.

American Writing Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Columbia Graphophone, Ltd., declared a dividend of 28 cents a share on the American shares, payable May 29 to stock of record May 23.

SO. NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

NEW HAVEN—Southern New England Telephone Company will issue $10,400,000 40-year 5 per cent debentures, public offering to be made within next week. Company will also sell to stockholders of record August 11, $5,000,000 additional common stock at par, increasing outstanding stock from $35,-900,000 to $40,000,000. Proceeds of financing will take care of $15,000,000 debt incurred by company as result of plant additions in the past few years.

BANKING COMBINATIONS

The firmof Pomeroy & Salmon announces today that negotiations were under way for group banking combinations in Pennsylvania and several other states," the combined resources of the banks in the separate states to be from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CO.

American Shipbuilding Company report for six months ended Dec. 31, 1929, follows: Gross, $769,015; net, $538,280; miscellaneous charges, etc., $11,978; estimated federal taxes, $20,000; net profit, $506,302; preferred dividends, $16,856; common dividends, $583,-866; deficit, $94,420.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent, discount rates—short bills and three months' B.A. per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101½	101½
Alleghany 5s '49	101	101
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107¼	107
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	164¾	164½
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Am T & T col '65	104½	104⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106¼	106¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	96½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	84½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅝	94½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¼	108¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	99⅝	99½
Broadway Con	26	26
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93½	93
By Products 5½s C	103¼	103¼
Can Nat Ry Oct '57	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Rl 4½s '68	95⅛	95⅛
Can Nat Ry July 5s	102½	102½
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅜	110⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101¾	101¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103½	103
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	47½	47½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70¼	70
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91½	91⅜
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97⅝	97⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101¾	101¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	107	107
Chi Railway 5s '27	81	80½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '38	91¼	91¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¼	97¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copperp 5s '47	95⅞	95¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98	98
Colonial 6s	77½	77½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	49½	49½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102⅛	102⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅛	99⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Dold Packing 6s '42	71¾	71¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	76	75
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie gen lien	82½	82¼
Erie 5s	94	94
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113	113
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96½	96½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	76	75
Fla East Coast 5s '74	57	56½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Theater '44	139¾	139¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Theater '40	99¾	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	105¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	96	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110⅝	110½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97	97
Great Northern 5½s '52	109⅞	109⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	69½	69½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅜	101¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	106	106
Ind Limestone 6s '46	84½	84½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¼	69¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	59	59
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89¼	89¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97⅜
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
L'Autaro 6s '54	82⅝	82
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	53
Marion Steam S 6s	83¾	83¼
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	106⅛	106⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¾	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78
Mo Pac 5s P '77	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	99⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¼	102¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82⅛	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅜	99⅜
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92	92
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅞	98½
N Y Chi&StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi&StL 6s '32	102¼	102¼
N Y Connec Ry 5s '53	99¼	99¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	85¾	85¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	126¾	126½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Nor Am Ed ct 5s	97⅛	97⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66	66
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	91	90⅞
Nor States Pok 5s A '41	102⅛	102⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¾	111¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	75	75
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	56	56
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106¾	106¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96¾	96¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¼	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	75¼	75¼
Penn R R con 4½s D	95	94⅞
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100¾	100¾
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅛	108⅞
Peore Marq 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96½	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	107⅜	197
Port Elec Pw 6s A	100¼	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95½	95⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E&G 1970	98½	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98⅛	98
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	98⅝	98⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¼	90
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¾	92½
St L & S F 5s B '50	102	102
St L S W con 4s '32	98⅜	98¾
St P S & C S L 4½s '41	97½	97
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93	93
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	62½	62½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99¼	99¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¾	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	97	96
Shubert Theater 6s '42	61	61
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99½	99
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98⅜	94¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¾	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¾	102¾
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104	104
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅞	103⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
Solway 5s	97¼	97
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99⅛	98½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	92	92
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	91	90⅛
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅝	104⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	65	65
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	82⅞	82¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105	105
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¼	102¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101½	101½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	102½	102
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	98	98
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90	90
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98⅞	98¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅞	94⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¾	95¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¾	100⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92¼	92¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	87½	87⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	104⅞	104¾
Wabash 5s B '76	101⅜	101⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s	107	106½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¼	104¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅝	104⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90¼	90¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	34½	34½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	26¼	26
Youngstown Sheets 5s	101⅜	101⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last May17	May16
3½s '47	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
1st 4¼s rg	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15	—
4th 4¼s '38	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.3
US 4s '54	107.21	107.21	107.21	107.21	—

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86¼	86¼
Akershus 5s '63	92⅝	92⅝
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	98½	97½
Antioquia 7s D '45	78½	78½
Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98½	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅞	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅜	98½
Australia 4½s '57	82	81¾
Australia 5s '57	89¾	89¼
Austria Hydro 6½s ret	87½	87½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113	112¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110⅛
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	78¾	78½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84½	84
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84	84
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100	100
Breda 7s ww	83	82½
Bremen 7s '35	102⅛	102⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	81¾	81¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87¾	87¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	104⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	93	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅛	94⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91⅜	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	76⅛	76⅛
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	95¼	95
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100	100
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98	98
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Duke Pow 6s	105½	105½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94	94
Finland 5½s '58	88⅛	88⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96½	96½
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅜	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅛	122⅛
Frankfort 6½s	94	93⅝
Germ 7s '49	108¾	108½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86⅛	86⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87¼	87¼
Germ G E 6s '48	95⅜	95
Germ G E 7s '45	104¼	104
Graz 8s '54	99	99
Hamburg 6s '46	95½	95½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	92⅜	92⅜
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88½	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98
Jap (Cor Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅜	103¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83	82⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98⅝	98½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	97½	97½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92	92
New So Wales 5s '57	86¾	86¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104	104
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92¼	92¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	96	96
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	98¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100Z	100½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91¼	91¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89¾	89¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '52	96½	96⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅞	93⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	103	103
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	101⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	79⅛	79⅛
Peru 6s '60	77¼	77
Peru 6s '61	76	75⅞
Peru 7s '59	94	94
Poland 7s '47	84½	84½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106½	106½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101¼	101¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90½	90½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98¼	98¼
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	78⅛	78
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99½	99½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	83½	83½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	99½	99½
Ruhr 6s	85½	85½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅝	89⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	103¾	103¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	75	75
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	97¼	97
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98¼	98
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅛	107⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83⅝	83⅝
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90	90
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104½	104½
Siemens 7s '35	104	104
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	87	87
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	77¾	▼77¼
Solssons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90½	90
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86⅝	86
Tyrol 7s '56	93	93
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104⅞
Uni Stl W Burbock 7s '51	104	104
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	89½	89½
Untereibe 6s '53	84½	84½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98	98
Westphalia El 6s '53	87	87
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96½	96

Gulf Oil's Huge Gain in Assets Built on Earnings

Rise of 5700 P. C. to $700,000,000 Since 1907—Dividends Only One-Fifth of Earnings in Last Five Years—1929 a Record Year

By G. R. ERICSON

ARTICLE 64

Ranking third among the oil companies of the world in the matter of production and one of the largest two oil concerns in America outside the Standard Oil group, Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania has a record of expansion equaled by few industrial organizations.

Assets have grown from around $12,000,000 in 1907 to almost $700,000,-000. The remarkable fact in this increase of about 5700 per cent is that it was practically all from income.

Since its organization 23 years ago, the company has been under the management of the Mellon family of Pittsburgh, which is reputed to own nearly 90 per cent of the approximately 4,500,000 shares of capital stock.

Due to the extremely conservative policies of the management, most of the earnings in late years have been plowed back into the company, about $4 of profits going into the business for every $1 in dividends. This has made for an impressive rise in earning power, last year's net income being nearly 400 per cent greater than 10 years before.

Gulf Oil is not only one of the largest producers of crude, but it is a complete unit in the industry with pipe lines, refineries, steamships and retail distributing stations.

Operating not far from 6000 wells in the six states of Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and California, and in Venezuela and Mexico, the company's output totaled 78,244,-852 barrels, exclusive of royalties in 1929, compared with 74,248,793 barrels gross in 1928, a daily average of approximately 215,000 barrels a day.

Factor in Foreign Field

Through the Gypsy Oil Company it owns valuable holdings in the mid-continent field, and it is well situated as to productive and potential acreage in Texas. Through the Western Gulf Oil Corporation it is conducting development work in California.

Foreign interests are extensive, these being increased by the acquisition through the Near East Development Corporation of an interest in the Turkish Petroleum Company, operating in the Mosul oil fields. It has a 75 per cent interest in the Nobel-Good-Andre group, which distributes lubricating oils throughout Europe.

Output from its Venezuela properties of 5,610,813 barrels in the first three months of this year are lower, comparing with 7,152,595 barrels in the like 1929 period.

Practically all of the company's fields are served by its own pipe line system, which connects with its chief refinery at Port Arthur, Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, and also with refineries at Fort Worth and Sweetwater, Tex. Other smaller refineries are at Bayonne, N. J., and Philadelphia.

The Port Arthur refinery is one of the largest in the world, with a capacity of about 150,000 barrels a day.

At the beginning of 1929 pipe lines aggregated some 3400 miles. This mileage has been increased since then, the latest being an eight-inch pipe line from the Hankamer field in southern Liberty County, Texas, to the trunk line at Sour Lake.

Huge Capital Expenditures

In 1929, Gulf spent near $30,000,-000 on the Sweetwater refinery, and in important additions and improvements at its other plants. Lesser expenditures were made on marketing equipment, pipe lines and tanker fleet to keep these at a high pitch of efficiency. Number of filling stations exceeding 1000 is still increasing.

In all the huge sum of $89,641,000, equal to the entire assets of many a prominent company, was spent for properties, plant and equipment in that year. For the same purpose, $49,-600,000 was spent in 1928, $67,000,000 in 1927 and $70,000,000 in 1926. With a budget for 1930 of $75,000,000, capital expenditures in five years will have aggregated $351,000,000, all except $35,000,000, raised through sale of debenture 5s, coming out of earnings.

Since the end of 1922, when the present corporation succeeded one of the same name incorporated in New Jersey, total assets have jumped from $348,378,605 to $686,722,371. Property account as of Dec. 31, 1929, stood at $526,395,709, against which there is a reserve for depreciation and depletion of $255,676,787, leaving book value of $270,518,922.

Actually more has been written off in reserves the last five years than has been added to property value. Last year $58,531,765 was deducted from earnings and thus charged off.

The company's financial position is good. The only obligation ahead of the capital stock is $65,414,000 of 5 per cent bonds, of which $30,414,000 are due Dec. 1, 1937, and $35,000,000 Feb. 1, 1947. Cash of $16,231,257, while some $8,000,000 less than on Dec. 31, 1928, was about the same as at the end of 1927, and 2½ times the 1926 figures. Accounts receivable of $18,-440,602; compared with $17,182,815 the year before.

As 1929 was generally a year of excessive production, Gulf Oil's inventories increased 27 per cent to $82,-179,830, and represented 59 per cent of the total current assets of $139,-257,681, while inventories in 1928 were 48.5 per cent of current assets. Current liabilities totaled $21,508,319, which were 75 per cent covered by cash alone. Indicated working capital exceeded $117,000,000.

Earnings Trend Upward

Last year's net earnings of $44,489,-686 constituted a record as did the gross of $272,413,239. Net was equal to $9.83 a share on the 4,525,221 shares, which compares with $36,325,140 in 1928 or $8.06 a share on 4,504,921 shares.

Despite the heavy chargeoffs which last year exceeded net income by 31 per cent, net profit was 16 per cent of gross, and has shown an average of 13 per cent of gross over the last five years. This might be compared with the 1 per cent of gross shown by some of the big packing companies and the 2½ per cent to 4 per cent of gross made by some of the large chain systems.

In the last five years when net profits after all charges and reserves totaled $164,621,293, total dividends paid only amounted only to $33,266,960 or only about one-fifth of the net income.

Thus for every dollar paid stockholders, $4 was put back into the property. It is evident that the payment of dividends on stock, most of which is held by the Mellon family, has been secondary to building up the organization to its present size and efficiency.

The dividend on the $25 par stock, split 12 for 1 back in 1922, is 6 per cent or $1.50 annually. This conservatism has resulted in increasing the surplus the last five years by $131,-354,333 to the present total of $223,-580,876.

The accompanying table gives an idea of the company's growth:

	Gross earn.	Chargeoffs	Net profit	% of gross	Earns. a share	Dividends	Surp after dividends
1929	$272,413,239	$58,531,765	$44,489,686	16	$9.83	$6,772,847	$37,716,839
1928	260,335,907	51,185,755	36,325,140	14	8.06	6,703,126	29,622,014
1927	246,315,848	54,912,987	13,707,628	6	3.08	6,637,985	7,069,643
1926	254,718,424	45,293,761	35,096,078	14	7.95	6,598,271	28,499,807
1925	215,661,868	36,959,716	35,000,761	16	7.97	6,554,731	28,446,030

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; railroads continue to improve.

Bonds: Slightly irregular; convertibles moderately active.

Curb: Steady; United Light A touches new high.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Italian lira reacts slightly.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable weather.

Sugar: Barely steady; hedge selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; rust reports Kansas and cold central West.

Corn: Steady; low temperatures.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	186.8	131.5	269.1	192.5
Previous day	187.1	131.2	270.1	192.8
Week ago	186.6	130.7	265.4	191.6
Year ago	220.0	130.9	228.8	206.9
Two years ago	165.9	128.0	157.3	158.2
Three years ago, weekly average	118.5	116.9	112.9	117.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	166.5	127.0	207.9	168.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	93.8	106.5	99.5	99.9
Previous day	93.8	106.5	99.5	99.9
Week ago	94.0	106.7	9.96	100.1
Year ago	93.5	103.6	97.6	98.2
Two years ago	96.6	107.3	100.8	101.6
Three years ago, weekly average	95.6	107.2	99.2	100.7
High (1930)	94.5	107.8	99.7	100.5
Low (1930)	91.9	104.5	97.8	98.4

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	1.05¼	1.06½	1.05	1.06b
July	1.06	1.07¼	1.05½	1.06¾
Sept.	1.09	1.10½	1.08½	1.09⅝

Corn

May	.80¾	.81⅛	.80¼	.80½
July	.82	.82½	.81¼	.82
Sept.	.83	.83¾	.82⅜	.83¼

Oats

May	.42⅜	.42⅞	.42⅜	.42⅜b
July	.42⅛	.42¼	.41⅞	.42
Sept.	.41½	.41½	.41¼	.41¾

Lard

May	10.25b			
July	13.32b	10.35	10.32	10.32
Sept.	10.52b	10.55	10.52	10.55

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.0.⅞	1.08¼	1.0.⅞b	1.08⅝
July	1.12	1.10⅜	1.11¼	1.10⅜
Sept.	1.14⅜	1.13	1.14⅜	1.13¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	1.00¼	.98½	.99¾	.98¾
Sept.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES CUP TEAM WINS

Gains Necessary Margin of Victory Against Canada at Bala

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — United States Davis Cup players made short work of winning their first round tie with Canada, Friday, at the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, winning three matches in a row. This settled the tie, and will bring the United States against Mexico, at the Chevy Chase Club, near Washington, next week.

First, John W. Van Ryn, after rain halted his victory on Thursday, smashed over a pair of volleys for placements to end the fourth set and the match with Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. The score had been 2 sets to 1, and the games 5—2, and deuce, when rain stopped play, and two rallies, each ending in a volley placement, settled the affair in half a minute.

Lott Wins at 6—2, 6—2, 8—6

Then George M. Lott Jr., the No. 1 United States player, took three straight sets from Marcel Rainville, young Canadian, who is making his first appearance in Davis Cup play in this tie, by a score of 6—2, 6—2, 8—6. Lastly, Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won from Wright and Willard F. Crocker, the Canadian champions, in a doubles match that lasted less than an hour, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

With victory insured, Fitz-Eugene Dixon, the nonplaying captain, shifted his singles lineup for the remaining matches, and John H. Doeg will oppose Wright, while the other match will bring Allison against Rainville.

The spectators had hardly settled into their seats when the first match ended. Van Ryn had service, and playing his shots well, reached the net on the second return and smashed the ball at an angle to win each of the two points required. The final score was 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Lott then faced Rainville, and right from the start made it plain that he would have little trouble disposing of his younger opponent. He won the first three games with the loss of only three points, when he netted the first service of the Canadian. He was using drives for the most part, but after dropping two games on nets of his own forehand shots, when Rainville made returns into deep court, Lott shifted to chops, which barely cleared the net, and with his service also bothering Rainville, ran out the set at 6—2 in 17 minutes. Then he ran eight straight points to lead at 2—6 in the second set, on similar tactics, and though Rainville managed to win two of his service games, the varied play of the Chicago youth settled the set also at 6—2 after 15 minutes.

Canadian Leads 5—4

The third set, however, found Rainville more settled into his stride. The Canadian led the way with his service to 5—4, with Lott unable to recover his supremacy as a chop artist, his chops falling short of the net to lose the ninth game after he had brought his score to advantage twice, but the American now began to exert himself, and brought his score to match point in the twelfth game with a series of placements, only to lapse into errors once more, and lose the game after deuce had been called three times. He was now at the top of his game once more, and smashing through Rainville's service for a love game, put over five placements to win the set and match at 6—2, 6—2, 8—6, after an hour and seven minutes of play, more than half in the final set.

Allison was the outstanding star of the doubles match, accumulating 22 placements with his volleys in the three sets, and being otherwise the leading member of the United States team.

Crocker Does Well

Crocker, after a slow beginning, settled down to play brilliant tennis in the last two sets, and only the tendency of his partner to make errors prevented the capture of a set, as they were leading at 4—2 in the second set, on a break through the service of Allison, after winning their own services. Wright lapsed into weak play at this point, and with Allison still exerting his forecourt play to the utmost, the next four games and the set went to the Americans. Then Allison's volleys began to demoralize the combination play of the Canadians, and the final set found the Americans easily superior.

DAVIS CUP TIE—UNITED STATES VS. CANADA

Singles

John W. Van Ryn, United States, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Canada, 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., United States, defeated Marcel Rainville, Canada, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6.

Doubles

John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., United States, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright and Willard F. Crocker, Canada, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	15	9	.625
Toronto	17	11	.607
Rochester	14	10	.583
Baltimore	13	13	.500
Montreal	12	13	.480
Jersey City	12	14	.462
Reading	10	15	.400
Newark	8	16	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 7, Buffalo 0.
Montreal 11, Newark 4.
Toronto 4, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 4, Reading 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	17	12	.586
Albany	14	11	.560
Bridgeport	16	13	.552
Allentown	14	13	.519
Springfield	16	15	.516
Hartford	14	14	.500
Providence	13	15	.464
Pittsfield	10	21	.323

RESULTS FRIDAY

Albany 7, New Haven 5.
Pittsfield 3, Providence 1.
Allentown 17, Hartford 2.
Springfield 4, Bridgeport 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	17	7	.708
Toledo	14	9	.609
St. Paul	13	9	.591
Columbus	13	10	.565
Indianapolis	12	10	.545
Kansas City	11	12	.478
Minneapolis	7	17	.292
Milwaukee	6	19	.240

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 3.
Toledo 8, Columbus 0.

Last of Wightman Cup Tennis Players Sail

Left to Right—Louis B. Dailey, New York, President of United States Lawn Tennis Association; Miss Mianne Palfrey, Wimbledon Entry; the Misses Sarah H. Palfrey, Mary R. Greef and Edith A. Cross, Members of the International Cup Team to Face England; and Donald M. Hill on Board the S. S. Scythia.

Senators Defeat Athletics Twice

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	19	9	.679
Philadelphia	17	9	.654
Cleveland	14	10	.583
New York	11	12	.478
Boston	12	14	.462
Chicago	9	13	.409
St. Louis	10	15	.400
Detroit	9	19	.321

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 5, New York 4.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 0.

The Washington Senators surprised the baseball world in general on Friday, by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics in both games of a doubleheader in Philadelphia, to go into first place in the American League. The scores were, 5 to 3, and 4 to 0. The A's are in second position, right behind the leaders. The Boston Red Sox took the first game of their series with the New York Yankees in Boston, 5 to 4. These were the only games scheduled.

Washington was given fine pitching in both games against the Athletics. Hadley started and finished the first contest for Manager Johnson and held the champions to 10 scattered hits while his team mates were hitting safely 13 times. Walberg, Quinn and Mahaffey did the pitching for Manager Mack, the first named being charged with the defeat. Loepp, Washington center fielder, made four hits in as many times at bat, a double and three singles. Rice hit a triple for the winners. The longest hit Hadley would allow was a double by Cochrane.

Liska was in the box during the second contest and was the star of the afternoon when he held the A's to three hits and no runs. The losers could make only one extra-base hit, that a triple by Schang. Earnshaw and Rommel held the Senators to six hits, but let them score four runs. Goslin and West each made two hits for Manager Johnson. Rice, veteran Washington outfielder, hit safely in both contests and ran his string of consecutive games to 27.

Boston was given some fine pitching in the pinches by MacFayden and made six hits count to send across five runs. MacFayden allowed the Yankees eight hits, but pitched tight ball with men on base. At one time the losers had three men on bases with no one out, but the Boston pitcher proceeded to strike out the next two men, who were Ruth and Lazzeri, and forced Gehrig, the third man, to fly to the outfield. Durham went into the box for Manager Wagner in the ninth inning and was given credit for the victory. Gomez, Johnson and Sherid did the box work for Manager Shawkey. Dickey, New York catcher, went to bat in the ninth inning as a pinch hitter and tied the score by hitting a home run into the right field bleachers. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	0

Batteries—Hadley and Spencer; Walberg, Quinn, Mahaffey and Cochrane, Perkins. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time 2h. 7m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Liska and Ruel; Earnshaw, Rommel and Schang. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 48m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	6	1
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	0

Batteries—MacFayden, Durham and Berry; Gomez, Johnson, Sherid and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Sherid. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Geisel. Time—2h. 8m.

BYRUM IN FINALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the finals for the Central Intercollegiate tennis championship, Warren Byrum of Western State Teachers' College meets Frank Brodie of Drake University at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club. The meet is promoted by University of Notre Dame. Byrum got through the semifinals by defeating Vernon Teitjen of Washington University, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. Brodie deefated Paul Kane of Michigan State Teachers two matches out of three. In the semifinals of doubles. B. F. Riel '31 and C. R. Bergherm '30 of Northwestern University were drawn against Byrum and Householder of Western State, while Brodie and Everett of Drake were to meet Wiese and Tietjen of Washington.

DANES TIED IN SINGLES

PRAGUE (AP)—Denmark and Czechoslovakia Friday broke even in the first two singles matches of the second round of Davis Cup tennis play. Einer Ulric, Dane, defeated Jan Kozeluh, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5, while Menzel of Czechoslovakia won from Borm, 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

Williams 6, Hamilton 0.

TENNIS INVADERS SAIL FOR ENGLAND

Four young United States women tennis players, who will compete abroad, three of them Wightman Cup team members and the other a Wimbledom entry, set said for England in the Cunard liner Scythia from East Boston, Friday afternoon. Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, third ranking player; Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, fourth ranking star, and Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City and the University of Southern California, No. 6 in the United States ranking list, are the last of the Wightman Cup team players to sail and will join Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., née Wills, United States No. 1 player and Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., second ranking star, in Europe to prepare for the seventh annual series with England at Wimbledon.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, present United States indoor champion and outdoor doubles champion with her sister, Sarah, who has won eight United States national titles in her short career, also sailed Friday, with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Palfrey; Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, present United States girls' doubles champion with Sarah; John G. Palfrey Jr. and Louis B. Dailey of New York, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who plans this unofficial visit to Europe to get a first-hand picture of the tennis situation in England and on the continent. Mr. Bailey's son, Theodore, is also a member of the tennis party.

Among the friends who were at the pier to bid the tennis invaders bon voyage were: Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, the donor of the international cup; Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Hill, Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Irving C. Wright, and Richard Bishop, of the Longwood Cricket Club.

YANKEE RECEIVES ITS 165-FOOT MAST

The 165-foot mast of the Boston-owned Cup defender Yankee was successfully stepped at dawn today at George Lawley & Son Corporation yards, Neponset, and rigged at once. It will be some days, however, before the sails are bent and the yacht given her first tryout. The stepping process had to be performed at the top of the early morning tide and flinging the long spar necessitated the employment of the tallest floating derrick in the city and was an all-night job.

Weather conditions proved unusually favorable and the sun was just rising when the heel of the mast was fitted into the bronze socket step, into which had previously been placed the traditional gold piece. The Yankee's mast is equipped with four sets of spreaders and three struts with the usual runners and back stays.

It is expected that the mast of the Whirlwind will be stepped next week and that the Weetamoe will take on her spar tomorrow.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Albright 4, St. Joseph 3.
Amherst 7, Colgate 2.
C. C. N. Y. 10, St. John's 3.
Colby 4, Bowdoin 3.
Columbia 9, Syracuse 6.
F. and M. 9, Bucknell 2.
Iowa S. T. 14, Drake 2.
Kansas 5, Missouri 3.
Kansas State 7, Iowa State 1.
Quantico 5, Washington 0.
Monmouth 8, Coe 1.
Mount St. Mary's 13, Delaware 4.
Minnesota 11, Purdue 4.
Northwestern 6, Michigan 5.
Notre Dame 7, Illinois 5.
Springfield 15, Newport T. S. 7.
St. Thomas 6, St. John's 1.
Stroudsburg 6, Bloomsburg 5.
Trinity 8, Union 4.
Ursinus 7, Swarthmore 1.
Vermont 6, St. Michael's 0.
Western 5, Knox 4.

CRAM GAINS FINAL ROUND

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Donald H. Cram '30, Vanderbilt University, went into the singles final round in the Southern Conference tennis championship tournament Friday, eliminating Maurice J. Bayon '30, Tulane University of Louisiana, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. The third set was resumed at 2-all in games after rain delayed the match at noon. Cram, 1928 Conference champion, meets the winner of the match between Clifford S. Sutter '31 of Tulane, title defender, and Gus Feuer '32, University of Florida, which was halted by rain as Sutter led, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

YACHT OFFICERS ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—W. Robert Bryant '30 of Detroit and James O. Pease '31 of New Haven have been elected vice-commodore and secretary-treasurer of the Princeton University Yacht Club at a meeting Friday. A questionnaire on fundamental points of yachting is to be submitted to club members to determine the most experienced to sail the two yachts which will compete with other members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Yachting Association in the third annual regatta to be held off Oyster Bay, June 16—18.

Australians Tie With Lancashire

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The undefeated Australian cricketers followed up their victories over Worcestershire and Essex and the drawn games against Leicestershire and Yorkshire by drawing with Lancashire in the fifth match of their tour which was concluded at Liverpool Friday, with the visitors needing 90 runs for a win and having eight batsmen left to get them. The tame finish was an anticlimax to a contest providing dramatic fluctuations in fortune.

First, the Lancastrians were dismissed cheaply—were greatly troubled by the subtleties of the veteran "Googly" bowler, C. V. Grimmett, and could scrape together only 176—then the renowned Australian batsmen collapsed for a meager 115 in the face of fast bowling by a compatriot, E. A. MacDonald, former test match hero, now playing professional for Lancashire. As the county was all out for 165 in the second innings, the tourists were left with 227 runs required and 2¾ hours left for play. The spectators who hoped to see a thrilling bid for victory were disappointed, for the Anzacs made no attempt to force the pace in scoring and were content to follow "safety first" tactics until stumps were drawn.

Worcestershire, which won only two games in the English county championship last season, gained one of its brightest successes in recent years Friday defeating Middlesex by six wickets at Lords. The bowlers dominated the situation completely in the early stages, Middlesex being all out for 62 in the first innings, Worcestershire improving this by only 24. E. H. Hendren came within eight runs of a century in Middlesex's second knock which realized 191. The visitors made 168 required for victory in confident style.

Sussex batting, which has been impressive this season, collapsed unexpectedly against Derbyshire. Sussex lost by an innings and six runs at Derby.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, Indian batsman, who played for Cambridge against Oxford in the intervarsity matches in 1925, 1926 and 1928, making 75 the first year, distinguished himself last week by making 333 for Sussex—biggest individual innings in intercounty cricket in the last quarter of a century—but he failed to "come off" against Derbyshire and made only 21 out of 129 in the first innings and five out of 64 in the second. Derbyshire obtained 191 of which 60 was by Samuel Worthington and 52 by A. E. Alderman.

Other intercounty matches were: Warwickshire beat Hampshire by 16 runs (scores Warwickshire 196 and 92, Hampshire 130 and 142); Glamorganshire drew with Surrey, registering 174 and 166 for six wickets against Surrey's 163.

Both Cambridge and Oxford were in action and while Cambridge lost to Yorkshire by 10 wickets Oxford, already a firm favorite in the intervarsity match, held its own in a drawn game against Leicestershire. The best scores at Cambridge were 81 by A. T. Barber for Yorkshire, 68, E. T. Killick for Cambridge and at Oxford the top scorers were George Geary, 112, not out for Leicestershire; I. Akers-Douglas, 94 for the Dark Blues. The team scores were Cambridge 127 and 257, Yorkshire 258 and 127 for no wickets, Leicestershire 105 and 310 for nine wickets declared, Oxford 109 and 210 for six.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pueblo	16	8	.667
Des Moines	13	9	.591
Denver	13	11	.542
Omaha	10	9	.526
Wichita	12	11	.522
Oklahoma City	11	13	.458
Topeka	10	13	.435
St. Joseph	6	17	.261

RESULTS FRIDAY

Wichita 6, Topeka 3.
Oklahoma City 8, St. Joseph 0.
Denver at Pueblo (rain).

AUSTRALIA ADVANCES

DUBLIN, Ire. (AP)—Australia forced Ireland out of the second round of the Davis Cup play Friday by winning the doubles engagement after sweeping the first pair of singles Thursday. Australia's lead of 2 to 0 cannot be affected by the two singles matches remaining. In the doubles Friday James Willard and H. O. Hopman, the Australian pair, defeated the Irishmen, G. L. Rogers and Wallman Smith, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

JAPAN IN THIRD ROUND

LONDON (AP)—Japan won its way into the third round of the Davis Cup play Friday, winning the doubles match from India after taking the first two singles matches Thursday. Tamio Abe and Takeiichi Harada defeated H. A. Soni and J. Charanjiva, 8—7, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

RAIN HINDERS SOUTHERN MEET

Able to Hold Preliminaries but Slow Track Prevents Any Record Breaking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Heavy rain greeted the large group of Southern Conference track and field athletes gathered at Legion Field, here, Friday, for the preliminary events to the finals in the eighth annual meet, today. Spectators were reminded of last year when the weather man caused postponement of the trial heats, necessitating the running of these events on the last day of the meet. Despite the downpour and a very slow track, most of the events were run off on schedule; but it was impossible to make speed through the heavy going that the track afforded and as a result no records were broken and few outstanding marks were made.

The most impressive performance of the day was given by Calvert G. de Coligny, Tulane's sophomore star, who placed first in his heats in the low and high hurdles, going over the low timbers in the fair time of 24.7s.

Hamm Qualifies in Dash

E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia School of Technology, world's champion broad jumper, took time enough from his specialty to finish first in a heat in the 100-yard dash. His time of 9.9s. is just one-tenth second higher than the Conference mark of which he is the joint holder.

University of North Carolina, strong favorites to capture the meet, showed expected strength qualifying 16 starters in the various events without the services of Capt. D. A. Nims '30 and David Neiman '31, star performers in their specialties. Louisiana showed that it was not to be counted out by placing seven men in the finals and Tulane showed surprising strength by qualifying in a number of events aside from de Coligny's conceded superiority in the hurdles. The summary:

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by C. G. de Coligny '32, Tulane; G. W. Beard '32, Auburn, second; E. E. Corbitt '31, Tennessee, third. Time—15.4s.

Second Heat—Won by R. C. Maddox, Georgia; W. G. Reid '32, North Carolina, second; H. B. Ford '30, Tulane, third. Time—16s.

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by C. M. Farmer '32, North Carolina; H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane, second; L. P. Brown '30, Louisiana, third; Mack Stout '31, North Carolina State, fourth. Time—10s.

Second Heat—Won by E. B. Hamm '30; H. B. Smith Jr. '32, Alabama, second; F. W. Slusser '32, North Carolina, third. Time—9s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by C. G. de Coligny '32, Tulane; F. W. Slusser '32, North Carolina, second. Time—24.7s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Stafford '30, North Carolina; R. C. Maddox, Georgia, second. Time—25.5s.

Third Heat—Won by W. J. Kinnamon '30, Maryland; H. B. Ford '30, Tulane, second. Time—25.6s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by A. G. Klamke '31, Louisiana; W. F. Ottinger '30, North Carolina State, second; K. A. Gay '31, North Carolina, third; T. A. Waites '31, Mississippi A. and M., fourth. Time—50.3s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky; E. D. Floyd '32, North Carolina State, second; L. S. Well '32, North Carolina, third; P. N. Hug '31, Tennessee, fourth. Time—50.6s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by C. M. Farmer '32, North Carolina; H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane; second, S. H. O'Hara '32, Auburn, third; G. N. Parker '31, Louisiana, fourth. Time—22.2s.

Second Heat—Won by T. M. Leigh '32, Mississippi A. and M.; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky, second; H. B. Smith Jr. '32, Alabama, third; A. E. Massey Jr. '31, Tulane, fourth. Time—22.3s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by Mina Barkley '30, North Carolina; J. M. Wells '32, Tulane, second; W. H. Thomasson '30, Kentucky, third; R. C. Krosby '31, Alabama, fourth. Time—2m. 1s.

Second Heat—Won by T. H. McGinn '32, North Carolina State; Davis, Miss. A. & M., second; H. H. Owens '31, Kentucky, third; U. T. Linzey Jr. '30, Maryland, fourth. Time—2m. 1.7s.

Discus Throw—W. R. Coleman Jr. '31, Auburn; J. S. Eberdt '30, Alabama; J. M. Hood '31, Alabama; F. D. Heydrick '32, Tennessee; E. B. Gibson '30, Vanderbilt; T. R. Brown '32, E. P. Dameron '31, and F. A. Adkins '30, North Carolina; J. H. Webster '31, Duke, all qualified. Best distance—128ft. 2¾in.

Javelin throw—Kankakee Anderson '30, Georgia; E. O. Graydon '32, Georgia Technology; J. E. Songy '31, Louisiana; S. P. Robinson '30, Auburn; Patrick Mitchell '32, Washington & Lee; M. D. Peterson '31, Vanderbilt; L. C. McCrary '32, Vanderbilt; V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane; T. R. Brown '32, North Carolina University; all qualified. Best throw—163ft. 1¾in.

16-Pound Shotput—Cox, Mississippi A. & M.; S. P. Schectman '31, Alabama; H. M. Hickman '32, Tennessee; Kankakee Anderson '30, Georgia; J. E. Longy '31, Louisiana; W. R. Coleman '31, Auburn; M. F. McNamara '32, Vanderbilt; V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane; F. A. Adkins '30, North Carolina; T. R. Brown '32, North Carolina; all qualified. Best throw—41ft. 9½in.

Running Broad Jump—E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia Technology; J. E. Griggs Jr. '32, Alabama; E. E. Corbitt '31, Tennessee; E. D. Graydon '32, Georgia Technology; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky; S. S. Bowman '32, Louisiana; A. E. Burnett '31, Auburn; S. H. O'Hara '32, Auburn; L. B. Johnson '32, North Carolina, and Wells, Mississippi A. and M, all qualified. Best jump—23ft. 8¼in.

TILDEN AND AUSTIN PAIRED

PARIS (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, as an honorary member of the British Lawn Tennis Club, today defended the Union Jack against the tri-color in the inter-country matches opening France's big tennis fortnight. Paired with H. W. Austin, Tilden faced Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, now already definitely chosen as France's Davis Cup doubles team. This marks a departure from other years when the doubles team was selected at the last minute. Seven singles matches and two doubles were disputed today. Austin defeated Brugnon, 8—6, 6—2. Antoine Gentien won from I. G. Collins, 8—6, 6—3. In the play for veterans, Francois Blanchy, former champion of France, defeated A. L. Kingscote, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	21	10	.677
New Orleans	18	10	.643
Birmingham	15	14	.517
Chattanooga	15	16	.484
Little Rock	15	18	.455
Mobile	13	17	.433
Nashville	12	18	.400
Atlanta	12	18	.400

RESULT FRIDAY

Atlanta 6, Little Rock 3.

SOUTHERN GOLF FINAL

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis will meet Miss Anne Kennedy of Tulsa, Okla., for the women's southern golf championship today. The Memphis entry eliminated Mrs. Robert G. Lake of New York and New Orleans on the nineteenth hole Friday, while the Southwest's standard bearer was winning from Mrs. Kennon Rodwell of Savannah, Ga., 4 and 3.

DIEGEL DEFEATS MITCHELL

MOOR PARK, Eng. (AP)—Leonard H. Diegel, professional golf champion of the United States, today defeated Abe Mitchell, star British professional, 1 up in a 36-hole match.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Harvard 10, Tufts 0.

Enterprise Is Getting Long Start Over Three Cup Rivals

Work of Rigging the Weetamoe and Yankee Progressing Slowly While Whirlwind Is Still Without Her Mast

With the rigging of the Weetamoe and Yankee progressing slowly and the Whirlwind still without her mast, hauled up on the ways for two remaining coats of paint, the lead of the Enterprise at least in getting into condition through brushes with the Vanitie and Resolute in western Long Island Sound is becoming more and more pronounced each day. It is expected that the Weetamoe and Yankee will be under sail in Narragansett Bay about the same day the latter hoists her canvas off Boston Light, yet both will be a full four weeks astern of a similar stage in the conditioning of the Enterprise. It is expected that the Whirlwind will follow the Yankee out of the Lawley basin in about a week or 10 days. And the first of the observation races is only seven weeks ahead.

The advantage of the Enterprise was secured months ago and she has maintained it ever since. All her plans and specifications were in hand late in the summer and preparations for her building were begun in September. On the other hand the original plans for Weetamoe were changed early in the fall and winter had set in before contracts were made for her steel frames and bronze plates. The Boston yachts were also somewhat slow in getting under way in their builder's shed, that is compared with the Enterprise and the delay in securing new scantling for the Whirlwind to conform to the exacting demands of the Lloyd's inspectors set back the Herreshoff yacht still farther.

First Masts Finished

The first masts of the Weetamoe, Yankee and Whirlwind, were all finished about the same time. The mast of the Yankee weighs a trifle over 2½ tons, and on the afterside has the customary track for the sail. On the foot is a specially cast bronze thimble which fits into the mast step and gives the spar additional strength in overcoming the heavy downward thrust. The mast of the Whirlwind is a few inches larger in circumference than the Yankee's, but the strips are slightly smaller, so that there is scarcely 100 pounds' difference in the weight of the two. The spar of the Whirlwind has a groove instead of a track for the luff of the mainsail, so that the luff rope will come very close to the spar. Manager Lawrence expects that the Yankee will take up her special moorings at Marblehead, her hailing port, the last of the coming week or the first of next, while Captain Muir of the Whirlwind does not think his yacht will be in commission much before May 27. Whether the Whirlwind will linger in Massachusetts Bay for her tuning-up trials and perhaps a couple of races with the Yankee has not been decided. It is unlikely, however, that she will be at Glen Cove three weeks from Wednesday for the first clash of the Class J boats in a scheduled race.

In the meantime Marblehead and Newport are becoming quite excited over the anticipated visits of the cup yachts, although only two are likely to look in at the former port. A special buoy between the Marblehead lighthouse and Fort Sewell was set in position by the Government a few days ago for the Yankee, but as no requests have been received as yet for one for the Whirlwind, it is likely that the visit of the Thorne-Hammond boat to the popular Massachusetts Bay yachting center will be comparatively brief.

On the other hand, Newport is expecting that the Weetamoe will take up her mooring in Brenton's Cove before the last of the month and indulge in a few trials off Brenton's Reef before leaving for the western end of Long Island Sound. Arrangements have been made at Newport to run special telephone wires to the four tenders, while many of the yacht managers and skippers have joined the Ida Lewis Yacht Club, whose picturesque station guards the Cove, and whose floats and pier will undoubtedly be used and appreciated by the cup yacht fleet.

Placing the Moorings

The moorings for the yachts and their attendants have nearly all been placed, with those for the Yankee squadron nearest to the yacht club. The famous Cove that has gathered in every America's Cup defender since the Magic won the initial race, 60 years ago, will float more than a dozen fairly large boats in the cup-defending fleet; in fact, it looks as if this racing squadron would crowd out all other craft, even the bark Aloha, which has made the Cove her summer home for nearly 20 years.

Plans are also being perfected for the care of thousands of yachtsmen eager to watch the first match for the cup in 10 years. A large British steamer has been chartered which will remain near the course for practically the entire match. The Eastern Steamship Company announced this week that steamers would leave New York and Boston for every other race, beginning with the first contest. These vessels will leave the two ports on Friday, Sept. 12, and will call at Newport the next morning to take on passengers by motorboat. After the race the steamers will go back to the eastern Narragansett and remain all night, returning to New York or Boston the next day. Similar arrangements will obtain for the races of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and for other alternate race days if the series continues.

The city authorities at Newport are organizing a harbor traffic police force, to keep the channel round the Torpedo Boat Station open at all times, and the Government has been requested to establish a similar force for the great tide of yachts that will undoubtedly sweep into Narragansett Bay for the big match. It looks as if the gathering at Newport the third and fourth weeks in September would exceed that at New London for the Harvard and Yale regatta next month, where a fleet of 800 is expected.

Brooklyn Wins to Move Into Second

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	9	.609
Brooklyn	14	11	.560
St. Louis	15	12	.556
Chicago	16	13	.552
Pittsburgh	12	12	.500
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
Boston	9	14	.391
Philadelphia	7	15	.318

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 8.

Brooklyn ended its tour of the West on Friday, by defeating the Cincinnati Reds, 10 to 3, in Cincinnati, to move up into second place in the National League race. The St. Louis Cardinals came from behind to take the Chicago Cubs 9 to 8, and thereby went into third position, just ahead of their victims. The Pittsburgh-Philadelphia game was postponed because of wet grounds, while Boston and New York were not scheduled to play.

Although the Cardinals made 21 hits, it was not until the ninth inning that they could send the winning run across the plate. The Cubs were leading 8 to 5 after the first half of the final inning, but Manager Street's players came back strong and scored four runs. Gelbert and Douthit each made five hits for the winners, the former in five and the latter in six times at bat. Heathcote had a perfect day at bat for the Cubs, making three hits, one of them a home run. Cuyler of Chicago, and Gelbert, also hit homers. Each team used three pitchers.

Brooklyn made it two straight in their series with the Reds, behind the steady pitching of Vance, who struck out six opponents. The veteran allowed Manager Howley's players 10 hits, but let them score only three runs. The Robins made 16 hits off Lucas and Kolp, Cincinnati pitchers, the former being charged with the defeat. Frederick made four hits in five times up for the winners, including three doubles and a single. Bressler also helped with two triples and a single. Stripp's double was the loser's longest hit. The score:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	4	9	21	0
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	8	10	0

Batteries—Hallahan, Lindsey, Frankhouse and Wilson; Carlson, Malone, Sheely and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Frankhouse. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—2h. 14m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	16	1
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	10	2

Batteries—Vance and Deberry; Lucas, Kolp and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Jorda, Klem and Donohue. Time—1h. 52m.

AUSTRIA LEADS NORWAY

OSLO (AP)—Austria went into the lead in its second round Davis Cup play Friday, defeating Norway in the first two singles matches. The winner meets Italy in the third round of the European zone.

Batting Race Is Changing Rapidly

NEW YORK (AP) — The rapidly changing race for batting leadership has brought Stephenson of the Chicago Cubs to the front this week, displacing O'Doul of Philadelphia, the 1929 league batting champion who is very much in the running for this year's title. Although he has not taken part in as many games as most of his rivals, the averages issued today, which include Wednesday's games, show Stephenson at the head of those who have been at bat often enough to be rated as regulars with a .458 average.

O'Doul is not far behind, holding second place at .451 with a clear lead of 20 points over Hogan of the New York Giants. Hogan is the first representative of the team which still leads in team batting. The Giants as a club are hitting .333, four points ahead of the Brooklyn Robins.

Behind Hogan's .431 batting mark, the other leaders are closely bunched. Paul Waner, Pittsburgh, is fourth with .429, followed by Terry, New York, .424; Herman, Brooklyn, .424; Fisher, St. Louis, .420; Comorosky, Pittsburgh, .407; O'Farrell, New York, .405, and Klein, Philadelphia, .396.

The remaining individual honors are widely distributed with no player leading in two departments. Terry of New York is the leading scorer with 29 runs and is second to Frederick of Brooklyn in hits with 42. Frederick has hit safely 44 times. Herman of Brooklyn has scored 27 runs to take second place.

Hafey of St. Louis is one up on his rivals at hitting doubles with 12. Suhr of Pittsburgh and Cuyler of Chicago divide leadership in three-base hitting with five apiece. Wilson of Chicago and Klein of the Phillies are staging a great race for home run leadership with Wilson leading, 9 to 8. They also are tied for the most runs batted in with Suhr as a third rival. Each has driven home 27.

Cuyler and Paul Waner are leading in base stealing. Cuyler has seven to Waner's six.

Frey, young Cincinnati right-hander, has added a fourth victory to his undefeated record to hold the league

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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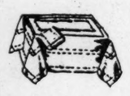

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Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
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Electrical Appliances Stocked. Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

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ASK YOUR RETAILER OR
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For good work
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ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
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The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans
See it demonstrated at David Jones, Ltd.
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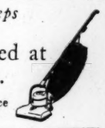

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Tea Merchants and Bacon Curers
Mail order business specially catered for.
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IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values

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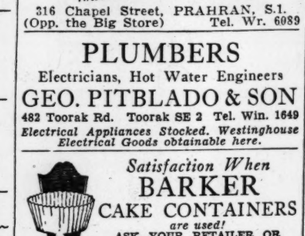

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Jewellery
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THE SCOULLAR CO. LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; Also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

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HAIR DRESSING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
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NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

"A delightful holiday resort"
"WAIMARIE"
Paraparaumu, near Wellington
Beautifully situated in charming grounds, with golf links, tennis courts and beach within easy access. Meals at all hours for passing motorists.
MRS. B. LEWIS, Proprietress
P. O. Box 41, Paraparaumu.

J. HARPER
VIOLIN TEACHER (Sevcik Method)
Send 2/6 for treatise on easy method of mastering the higher positions.
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40 Onepu Road, Wellington
Phone 24.415

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Genuine Hopf. cello, about 175 years old, in perfect condition. 1717 So. Ninth Street. M. O. MOHLER, Alhambra, Calif.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service if desired; living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON—1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON—2-room furnished apartment in home surrounded by lawns and gardens; 30 minutes from Park St.; rent reasonable. Stadium 6526, or A-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartment, one to five-room suite, furnished or unfurnished; janitor and telephone service; owner management. Tel. Back Bay 1145.

BOSTON, Bay State Road, Water Side—To sublet, furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; June 1 to October 1. F-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Share or sublet two-room kitchen apartment; Lincoln Road-Prospect Park Station B. M. T. Flatbush 0295 after 6:30 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Completely furnished apartment accommodating 4; with or without service; after June 1st; references required; attractive rental. L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Furnished apartment for summer, large room, bath, kitchenette, dinette; available now. Regent 8750-M, Suite 27, 48 Strathmore Road.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sublet June 1st to Oct. 1st, furnished, attractive 5-room apartment; 1st floor; fine location; reasonable. Univ. 8467-M.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

MRS. B. LEWIS, Proprietress
P. O. Box 41, Paraparaumu.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—For rent; second and third floor, front; about 880 square feet on each floor; elevator service; owner uses first floor; in the heart of the newer retail district. THEO. F. SIEFERT, 1730 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DEPARTMENT STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE
Complete Fixture Equipment for seventeen (17) departments including thoroughly modern light tone Mahogany Counters, Aisle Tables, Shelving and Cases; also complete outfit of Metal Display Stands, Dress Reels, and Price Ticket Stands. Included are several hundred yards of Heavy Velvet Carpet. This equipment has received thorough care and attention and is in first-class condition. In addition there is a complete set of Office Furniture and Accessories including Desks, Chairs, Safes, Filing Cabinets and Marking Machines. The equipment also includes a twenty-eight (28) station Lamson Cash Carrier System. FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW FIGURE IN WHOLE OR ANY PART.
Communicate with ROBERT M. BROWNE, Manager, Leavitt Company, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for thoroughly capable saleswomen, dresses and coats, in leading specialty shop in Springfield, Mass. X-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

WANTED—Good old-fashioned cook for tea-room work; must be good at making pies and cakes; references. A-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass.
A home for rest and study.
Experienced care if needed. Tel. W. N. 1789-W

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MANICURING

EMMA McPHAIL
MANICURIST
Associated with Lura B. Cook
55 Temple Place, Boston, 4th Floor Ltd. 9668

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3063.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BEACH MOVING—Trucks direct to North and South Shore summer homes; local and long-distance moving; padded vans; goods insured in transit. CLARK'S EXPRESS, 246 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1546.

¶ SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Exceptional accommodations for ladies; facing ocean; write for reservations. MRS. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, 26 So. Maine Ave.

GREEN PASTURES
On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.
Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; attention. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write P. O. Box 96.

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home, high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE OPEN DOOR
A home away from home for visitors in Boston, for rest, study, and recreation. Meals deliciously home cooked. A real Southern dinner served on Sunday. Reservations required. Folder on request.
MISS JULIA F. BRIGHTMAN
921 Beacon Street, Boston. Back Bay 8847

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON—MORNINGSIDE
NEW ENGLISH TYPE BRICK VENEER
9-room single, beamed ceiling living room, fireplace, sun parlor, paneled dining room, maid's room and bath, kitchen, breakfast nook, large master chamber with dressing room, bath and tiled shower, 2 large chambers, extra bath, hot water heat, 2-car garage. This beautiful home among select surroundings commands a view of lake and scenes unsurpassed in Greater Boston. ARLINGTON BUILDERS ASSOCIATION, 455 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 4071.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT
Ideal summer home, 10-room house, barn; mountain scenery; 100 acres; $5000. MR. WEEDEN, 287 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass.

BRAINTREE, MASS.
8-ROOM HOUSE, 2 baths, sleeping porch; garage; 14,000 ft. of land, fruit trees, fine shrubbery; near private and public schools. Tel. OWNER, Braintree 0506.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—House 10 large rooms, 2 baths, 6 fireplaces, oak floors, oil heated; good yard, land for garage. 39 Garrison Road.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, New York—For sale, 22 acres mountain land located between West Point and Cornwall; excellent river view; 2 cottages; open fireplace and spring water piped into one cottage and garage. R. B. DAWSON, 36 W. 44, New York City. Murray Hill 8626.

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

FOR RENT OR SALE
Beautiful Estate at Rockport
On the North Shore of Massachusetts
Modern stucco house of fifteen rooms, with spacious veranda, three-car heated garage with chauffeur's quarters, extensive grounds, beautifully laid out with shrubbery, tennis court, etc. Located on rocky water front in the finest section of Rockport, overlooking a vast expanse of ocean, this is one of the most desirable estates on the New England coast. For rent for summer months, or for sale at a moderate price.
E. P. MORSE or FRANK W. TARR
Houghton & Dutton Co. 80 Main Street
Boston, Mass. Rockport, Mass.
CAPitol 6611 Rockport 70

FOR SALE—On the beautifully wooded southern shore of Little Square Lake in New Hampshire; ideal lots for cottages; 100-ft. lake front—an average depth of 175 ft.; price of each $1000. Communicate with MR. MARK MARDEN, Holderness, N. H., or MISS EFFIE MacMILLAN, 339 Rochelle Street, Mt. Oliver Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NOTICE
First-class seven-passenger limousines for special trips, including Mrs. Eddy's Home, Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn, Pleasant View, and Bow, Concord, N. H., also historical points of interest, by experienced chauffeur guides, at regular prices. C. W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 1022.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—A used car in good condition; moderate price. F-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR RENT—Cottage of seven rooms, all conveniences, on Buzzards Bay; ideal location; warm bathing; good stores; price $750. L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED camp with or without meals in the house; garage space; quiet for rest and study. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Wrentham, Mass. Telephone 16-11.

FURNISHED 6-room cottage, fireplace, electricity; on Linekin Bay, Boothbay Harbor, Me.; $175 season; option of buying. E. M. FREEMAN, 287 Chestnut Street, West Newton, Mass.

PICTURESQUE cottage in fishing village on Connecticut shore; 5 rooms, completely furnished for occupancy, additional kitchen and bedroom reserved by owner, whose services are available as cook and gardener; may be had from June 1 to October 1 or less; $125 per month. Write Box 202, Noank, Conn., or Phone Wellesley 1493-M (Mass.).

TAMWORTH, N. H.—To let, furnished, red cottage; pine trees, brooks, and swimming pool. C. F. WHITING, 29 Pine St., Danvers, Mass.

TO LET—Cottage on water front at Ogunquit Beach, Maine; 7 rooms, fully furnished; hardwood floors, electric lights, running water, lavatory; garage; situated on hard sandy beach, 2½ miles long; references: Christian Scientist preferred. F-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOU will soon be looking for a Summer Home. Don't fail to inspect the Hatch Cottages; most comfort; price reasonable; electricity, running water, completely furnished, garage and boat; some very desirable lots for sale on fresh water lakes, Massachusetts Bay and State Highway. Inquire of FREEMAN C. HATCH, Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

DORCHESTER, MASS., Near Codman and Peabody Sqs.—1 or 2 rooms and kitchenette, furnished or not; private house. 62 Roslin St. Gen. 5655.

FURNISHED—UNFURNISHED

THE SERVICE BUREAU
38-40 PARK STREET Tel. Som. 0319

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractive light, airy seven-room apartment, completely furnished, balcony with sleeping couch, three or four adults; two or three months. Write GRIFFITH, 30 East 4th Street, or telephone for appointment. Hillcrest 1525-W.

REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

EXCEPTIONAL

Carpenter Estate, Wakefield. Attractive and Substantial. Corner Lawrence and Main Sts., Lakeside, Opposite Lake Quannapowitt.

14-room mansion, spacious two-story stable (garage); 1¼ acres land, ample trees, shrubbery, gardens. Unusual setting, unsurpassed location. May be seen by appointment. Terms to accommodate. See your broker. Phone Crystal 0070.

WAKEFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Trustee
Wakefield, Mass.

FOR SALE

New 2-family house, 5-5 rooms; 1 suite occupied; breakfast nook; brick garage. 411 Beale St. Wollaston, Mass. GEORGE A. HOPEY, 32 Shirley St., Quincy, Mass. Granite 1223-W.

FOR SALE—Desirable 3-family apartment, 2-car garage, large lot, exclusive location, within sight of ocean; reasonable. OWNER, 1307 Central Ave., North Wildwood, N. J.

FOR SALE—House, Nantasket, water front; exclusive neighborhood; seven rooms, porch, and bath. ABBOTT, 38 Westland Ave. Boston, Mass.

SEA VIEW, MASS.—Two all-year-round houses for rent for season or for sale; within mile from Christian Science church; 2-car garages; unobstructed view of ocean; private drive. Tel. Marshfield 147-11, or F-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Splendid Opportunity Asheville, N. C.
OVERLOOKING COUNTRY CLUB
FOR SALE (or rent), ¼ co-operative ownership units new modern residential apartment building; 8 individual homes completely furnished; option of outright purchase 20% less than value; stand strictest investigation; $13,000 cash. S. SWENSON, P. O., Box 1836.

SUMMER HOME
FOR SALE—In the mountains near Camden, Maine, overlooking beautiful Lake Megunticook; four rooms; completely furnished, perfect condition; excellent water supply; electricity; two-car garage; one acre of land planted with evergreens. Price $6000. For further particulars address MRS. M. C. DAWLEY, 633 Angell St., Providence, R. I.

WHEN SEEKING OR SELLING
Westchester County Real Estate
THE HOMELAND CO.
18 and 20 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Most convenient office will be found in the Phone Book.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Avenue—With or without bath. Back Bay 2065.

COMFORTABLE Farm Home—Excellent table; ideal for quiet, restful vacation; screened porches; fireplaces. Booklet. GREEN ACRES (I. H. Smith), Waterboro, Maine.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY lady desires room and board in Boston suburbs or nearby; piazza, quiet and cheerfulness essential; terms reasonable. F-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Friends coming to Boston will find first-class accommodations with Mrs. Rollins, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 3, 1 block from Christian Science church. Kenmore 5832.

BOSTON—Very desirable large furnished room overlooking Fenway, private apartment; elevator; references exchanged. L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable, bright room, desirable location, near Christian Science church. Kenmore 9792.

BOSTON, MASS., 222 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Select rooms, opposite Christian Science church. Telephone Copley 0685-J.

BOSTON, 101 Gainsboro Street, Suite 1—Large front room; also side room; near church. Copley 0540-J.

BOSTON, Bay State Road, No. 161 "River Vista"—Home of distinction, finest rooms in section available for permanent and transient guests; moderate rates. BAC k Bay 8519.

BOSTON—A pleasant, large sunny room in private suite at Fritz-Carlton Hotel, 1138 Boylston Street; reasonable rental; transient or permanent. Tel. Kenmore 3673, Suite 316.

BOSTON—Large well furnished room, for business or professional woman. 11 Norway St., Suite 4. Kenmore 9854.

BOSTON, The Cairns — Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1628.

BOSTON, 35 Clearway Street, Apt. 2—Small room in private family; near church; $5. MRS. MACAULAY.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Convenient location, comfortable rooms, homelike atmosphere; good food, optional; transients welcome. 69 Summit Ave. Regent 6313.

N. Y. C., 16th St. East (7 Livingston Place)—Charming 2-room suite overlooking Stuyvesant Square; kitchen privileges; $16.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room, beautiful apartment; real home; kitchen; cool for summer; centrally located. Susquehanna 7699.

N. Y. C., 46 W. 96th—Modern large front sitting room, bedroom alcove adjoining; opposite Christian Science church; $12. BRONSON.

N. Y. C., 243 W. 99th—Attractive front single, $6; double, twin beds, $11; conveniences, kitchen privileges, water shower. KLEINMAN.

ROOMS
THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston Kenmore 4033

THE MOORLAND
397 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON
A RESIDENTIAL HOTEL with a HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE. FOR BUSINESS men. Exclusive Back Bay section. Full hotel service with shower baths, running water and telephone in every room.
MODERATE RATES. KENMORE 6880

THE RAVENSWOOD
37 Ravenscroft Drive, Asheville, N. C.
Comfortable Rooms. Desirable Location.
Mrs. Anna M. Christian Tel. 1343-W

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Room in private home, nice location. Tel. Middlesex 2967-M or Waltham 3981.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN, cover Connecticut, commission, non-competitive electrical items; good opportunity: Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

REFINED American couple desires the care of one or two large rooming houses, or will buy, preferably Back Bay, Brookline, or Cambridge, Mass; best of references given and required; state terms. D-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARTIST—A-1 figure man, visualizer, illustrator, experienced advertising agency, lithograph sketch; dry brush, watercolor, wash, oil; good colorist. WOODRUFF 99 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKING, manufacturing, accounting, cost accounting experience offered; who can use these in his credit problems? Write Box Z-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private or commercial, in or around Plainfield, N. J. FICKE, 27 Wilson Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG HARVARD MAN with literary experience desires position for summer as tutor, secretary, companion, or similar work. D-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPTOMETER operator wishes position as a beginner. Box S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EDUCATED French-Swiss, speaking English fluently, wishes position as attendant-companion to one needing care; experienced; good traveler. MISS GERBEX, 461 W. 141st St., New York City. Tel. Edgecomb 6731.

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires temporary work; free June 1-Sept. 1; splendid references. Box T-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXCELLENT cook and servant, colored, for small family; splendid references; June 1 to Oct. 1. L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
(Continued)

COLLEGE lady wishes position as companion; has traveled extensively; have Buick car and can drive. 1746 N. W. 39th St., Miami, Fla.

MIDDLE-AGED lady desires position as companion or attendant; loving care given. Box X-3, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—College student, finishing junior year, seeks summer employment, preferably among children. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; permanent, temporary. X-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SWITCHBOARD operator, supervisor, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. R. E. D., 1481 East 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Navarre 10275.

YOUNG WOMAN, business training and experience, now professionally employed, would like to re-enter business world; thoroughly competent stenographer; accustomed to responsibility. Tel. Prospect 0763. Box M-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished 5-room apartment, modern, pleasant surroundings; July and August, $175; references. D-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 328 East 51st Street—Furnished apartment, June to October; living room, real kitchen, bath; third floor, private house; $60, including gas and electricity; references. STEPHENSON, Eldorado 5779.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave., 646 (91 St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; ideal location; attractively furnished. Tel. Schuyler 5943 mornings.

NORFOLK, MASS.—Country home for rent furnished during July, August; modern conveniences; commuting distance to Boston. BENTLEY, Littlewood Farm.

PRIVATE summer home, completely furnished, fireplace; shore front; boat; ice house; for the season, $400. M. R. KNITEL, 2701 Grand Ave., New York City.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
FOR RENT, May to October, furnished 12-room house; exclusive neighborhood; sleeping porch and solarium, playhouse and garage with man's quarters on grounds; beautiful wooded walk adjacent to place; $350 month. Kenmore 5255.

INDIAN LAKE (Berkshire Hills), Millerton, N. Y.—June-July-August; furnished home, suitable six adults; two-car garage and boat. Write A. D. SHEA, real estate, Millerton, N. Y.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Summer rental, furnished house near water; $400 per season. MRS. H. L. THORBURN, 180 Bartlett Road.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

USED CARS

Alfa Romeo
This high-grade late series imported sport phaeton is offered for sale less than one-half of its original cost. De luxe equipment with 6 wire wheels, 2 spares mounted in fender wells, 6 cylinders, overhead valves, 2 carburetors, 4-wheel brakes, special body design and many extras. Driven less than 5000 miles by original owner. For appointment call KEN more 4196 or write Mr. A. BESSE, 15 Providence Street, Boston.

WANTED

APARTMENT OR SMALL HOUSE, preferably in suburb of Boston, partially or completely furnished, moderately priced; best references. Box 97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

KICKERNICK UNDERGARMENTS
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

Electrik Maid
Bake Shop and Delicatessen
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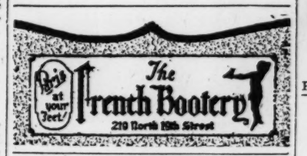

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FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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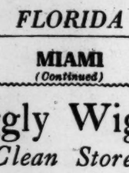
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FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

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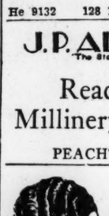
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ATLANTA (Continued)

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"Telephone Seven Thousand"

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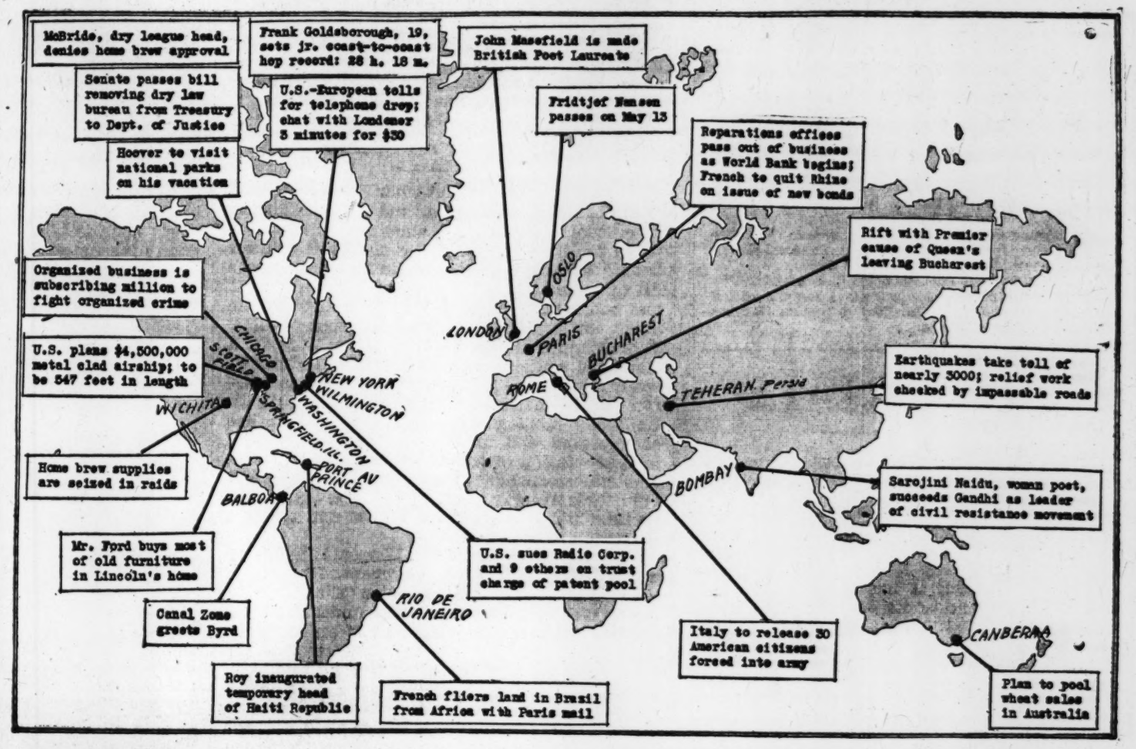
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


McBride, dry league head, denies home brew approval
Frank Goldsborough, 19, sets jr. coast-to-coast hop record: 28 h. 18 m.
John Masefield is made British Poet Laureate
Senate passes bill removing dry law bureau from Treasury to Dept. of Justice
U.S.-European tells for telephone drop; chat with Londoner 5 minutes for $30
Fridtjof Nansen passes on May 13
Hoover to visit national parks on his vacation
Reparations offices pass out of business as World Bank begins; French to quit Rhine on issue of new bonds
Rift with Premier cause of Queen's leaving Bucharest
Organized business is subscribing million to fight organized crime
U.S. plans $4,500,000 metal clad airship; to be 547 feet in length
Earthquakes take toll of nearly 3000; relief work checked by impassable roads
Home brew supplies are seized in raids
Sarojini Naidu, woman poet, succeeds Gandhi as leader of civil resistance movement
Mr. Ford buys most of old furniture in Lincoln's home
U.S. sues Radio Corp. and 9 others on trust charge of patent pool
Canal Zone greets Byrd
Italy to release 30 American citizens forced into army
Roy inaugurated temporary head of Haiti Republic
French fliers land in Brazil from Africa with Paris mail
Plan to pool wheat sales in Australia
OSLO
LONDON
PARIS
BUCHAREST
ROME
TEHERAN Persia
BOMBAY
CANBERRA
RIO DE JANEIRO
CHICAGO
SCOTTS BLUFF
NEW YORK
WILMINGTON
WASHINGTON
SPRINGFIELD ILL.
PORT AU PRINCE
WICHITA
BALBOA

One Minute Biographies

Who: JOHN ELIOT.

Where: England and America.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: A colonial missionary, often called "the apostle to the Indians." Born in Hertfordshire, Eng., he was graduated from Cambridge University, after which event he speedily took orders in the Church of England. However, his keen desire for liberty of conscience in matters religious soon turned his gaze in the direction of the Puritans who had settled in Boston, New England. One year after their arrival John Eliot landed in the New World, that is to say, in the year 1631.

At that time the English were living in tolerably peaceful relations with the Indians; there had not occurred any such horrors as King Philip's War, which later raged the length and breadth of the lovely Connecticut Valley. John Eliot's sympathy went out to these pagan people; he sought to convert them to the faith which he himself so valued. The first step, necessarily, was to learn their language, which he proceeded to do in two years' time. Then, calling together at Nonantum a company of Indians, he preached to them a sermon in their own language. From such a beginning he advanced to his plan for assembling his Indian converts in more conventional settlements. At one time, within the present bounds of the State of Massachusetts, there were altogether as many as 12 such townships in which dwelt "praying Indians"; and others were located beyond those stated bounds. These missionary labors of John Eliot had met with approval, both in Old and New England. In England there had been formed a society "for the promotion and propagating the Gospel among the Indians of New England," which society paid the cost of the preachers. Though the "praying Indians" had numbered as many as 3600, yet after the outbreak of King Philip's War the "praying towns" declined rapidly.

From all the accounts which remain, John Eliot appears to have been a man of attractive personality, with which ran an undercurrent of deep devotion to his faith and a warm-hearted and generous desire to help his fellow men. Not only did he in New England undertake the task of learning the Indian language and of preaching the faith to them, but he was something of an author—always with the same high purpose in view. Together with two others, he prepared the "Bay Psalm-Book," which contained English metrical versions of the Psalms and was the first book to be printed in New England. Several religious books he translated into the Indian tongue; but the great work of his life was his translation of the Bible. Of this famous Indian Bible only 14 complete copies of the first and second editions are believed to remain until this day. Suffice it to say, that John Eliot's name ranks high among the names of the first citizens of New England.

Odds and Ends

National Advertising

National advertisers spent $260,000,000 in newspaper advertising in 1929, the automobile industry leading all others in the amount expended.

Grass Paper

Saw grass, a waste product of Florida, is to be utilized in the manufacture of paper.

The Milky Way

According to the computations of an astronomer, the "Milky Way" is 180,000,000,000,000,000 miles in diameter.

A Quotation for Today

THERE are persons so radiant, so genial, so kind, so pleasure-bearing, that you instinctively feel in their presence that they do you good; whose coming into a room is like the bringing of a lamp there.—BEECHER.

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but my brother has written once. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every week. I live in one of the largest cities in the United States. It is the trading center of the United States. I am 13 years old and in 1B high school. I am interested in stamps and would like to hear from somebody so I can exchange with them. William H.

Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

We have received the Monitor for several years and my teacher has asked several times for clippings from the Monitor for current events.

Fargo is a city with about a 28,000 population. We have five parks that contain playgrounds and bandstands. Right now we have been having nice weather for hiking and picnicking. Recently we saw the eclipse of the sun. It was about two-thirds covered by the moon at 2 o'clock, and then the moon at about 3:30 had completely passed the sun and was on its way.

I am 12 years old and am interested in stamp collecting and sports. I would like to correspond with somebody in foreign countries. I have studied almost the complete world in my everyday geography and have learned many interesting facts which I probably would never have read about.

We have a school paper called the Oracle. As I am on the staff I am very much interested in all other school papers. Love to all the Mail Baggers and the Editor. Florence R.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

I wish to write and tell you how much I appreciate the Monitor. I certainly enjoy the privilege of having a clean, educational paper to read. I like the Forum page especially.

We lived in England till I was 8 years old. From there we went to Vancouver, B. C., Canada, where we stayed four years. Since that time we have lived in Pawtucket. I am 17 years old and am a stenographer, using the Gregg system of shorthand. I like animals and flowers and to read, and hike and to dance.

In Pawtucket is located the first cotton mill to be built in America. We have a fine high school here, also. I have no brothers or sisters and I would be grateful for any letters from Mail Bag girls from all over the world. Edna L.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I certainly appreciate the Monitor and it helps me so much with my school work. We have taken it ever since I can remember. I have always attended First Church of Christ, Scientist, here.

I have read so much about other cities through the Mail Bag, that I will tell a little about my own.

St. Joseph was founded by Joseph Robidoux, an Indian, years ago. Many of the streets here were named after his sons. Two houses are still standing that he built for his children. The building where the famous "Pony Express" started (1860) is in good condition, and as a contrast to this, one of the finest airports in the United States is now to be found here.

The famous poet, Eugene Field, lived in St. Joseph, the place he loved so much and one of his best poems "In Lover's Lane, St. Jo." was written about the Lover's Lane here which is so well known and is now a beautiful residence district.

The famous bandmaster, Arthur Pryor, was born and raised in St. Joseph. St. Joseph was the first place in the United States where the Passion Play was presented.

St. Joseph has a population of over 85,000. It is about 125 miles from the center of the United States. It is a great grain center and has many mills. The two transcontinental highways, the Jefferson and the Pikes Peak, cross within a few blocks of my home.

I take clarinet, piano and expression lessons and will soon take up saxophone. I want to be able to play any instrument and to compose music. I am hoping to attend the Principia for the next four years. I would like to correspond with anyone who would care to write. I am 14. Virginia C.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

For many months now I have been reading the Mail Bag in hopes of finding a letter from a girl in Norway. I have a brother of 18 who just recently returned from a year's tour of northern Europe. Most of his time was spent with his Norwegian friend (a correspondent). For this reason I would like to correspond with a Norwegian girl of about my age (15).

You have, no doubt, heard from other Mail Baggers, a great deal about our city. It is really the most beautiful city in all the Pacific coast, at least I think so. We have many lakes and many beautiful beaches. We also have that beautiful view of the Sound. There is nothing more fascinating than to sit on one's porch and watch the sun sink behind the waters. Each night there is a new design painted in brilliant colors on the sky.

Before I close my letter I should like to say that there is nothing that I enjoy more than reading the Monitor. It has not only kept me well supplied with interesting reading but has also helped me a great deal in my school work.

My favorite hobbies are, horseback riding, swimming, tennis, golf, reading, and collecting coins. I will gladly answer all the letters written to me by any Mail Bagger, but I do hope that I get a letter from some Norwegian girl. Mary R.

Brandon, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, although we have taken the Monitor for some time. I like the Young Folks' Page and I think the I Record Only the Sunny Hours is just wonderful. It always contains such a true moral.

I have attended the Christian Science Church and Sunday School since I was very small, and I have played the organ in Sunday School for three years.

Brandon is a very pretty city and is the second largest in Manitoba. It is called the "wheat city of the West." We have all the educational schools here that one has to attend before becoming a teacher. We also have a business college and technical school.

I am 14 and attend the junior high school. I should like to correspond with girls around my age who are interested in music, books or outdoor sports. Alma K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Margaret S. (14), Fall City, Wash.
Roberta B. (14), Fall City, Wash.
Ines H. (16), Fall City, Wash.

Boys

Robert B. (13), Fall City, Wash.
Hedeo S. (15), Snoqualmie, Wash.
George H. (15), Issaquah, Wash.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Silver Wedding

London

A DISTINGUISHED American and his wife recently celebrated their silver wedding anniversary in London. To mark the occasion, and as a token of his affection, the husband presented his wife a handsome check to use as she thought fit. She requested him to change the check into small silver such as shillings and two-shilling pieces; then armed with a weighty bag of these coins, she invited him to accompany her into St. James's Park and other open spaces adjacent to their hotel.

The two sallied forth, and whenever a man, woman or child in very poor circumstances was met with, out came a silver coin to be given with a cheery message of comfort and encouragement.

It is difficult to imagine a more interesting and happy way of spending a silver wedding day.

A Token of Honor

WE ARE indebted to Mrs. M. D. B. for information about two easy, armed chairs with soft cushions which were recently purchased and placed side by side in a Presbyterian church in Orlando, Fla. Thus did the members of the Young People's Society honor two devout members who worship there, on their sixty-ninth wedding anniversary.

A Word a Day

Insouciance

This was such a colorful and descriptive word in the French that we took it over intact in spelling, pronunciation and meaning. We use it to express "careless unconcern, indifference, heedlessness."

The French *insouciance* represents a compounding of *in*, negative prefix, and *soucier*, "to care."

In-sou-ciance' is accented on the final syllable and is pronounced as though spelled an-soo-syans', first *a* as in *hat*, each *n* as in the French *bon*, *oo* as in food, second *a* as in *arm*.

"It was precisely this gay insouciance, this forgetfulness that the world existed for any but a single class in it, and this carelessness of the comfort of others, that made the catastrophe (French Revolution) possible." (Lowell.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

'Un' Puzzle

Using the Illustrations as a Guide, Fill in the Blank Spaces with the Names of the Objects.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Puzzle: World Court.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Shall We Bow to the Racketeer?

THE reign of the racketeer is the most insidious and brazen affront to orderly government which the American people are facing today. Already it has gained a viselike hold upon Chicago; it has gripped New York with the iron hand of its domination, and this week the first faint lines of its ugly shadow fell menacingly across the city of Boston.

This challenge of organized crime to the stability and strength of American city government can no longer be evaded. Eugene Hultman, taking the helm of the Boston police force in the wake of the exposure of corruption and incompetence incident to the Garrett investigation, cannot act too promptly or too boldly in crushing this incipient extension to the Massachusetts capital of the criminal racket. Commissioner Hultman is a public official of demonstrated courage and wisdom, and he will serve not only his own city but the entire Nation if he will give immediate and vigorous evidence that the police are not helpless to cope with this vicious element of the underworld and that the citizens need not be its timid victims.

The business community is the direct prey of the modern racketeer, but let us not suppose that his criminal exactions are simply insignificant items upon the balance sheet of big corporations. The mounting tribute which business pays at the threat of the racketeer reaches into the pockets of its every patron.

In Chicago it is conservatively estimated that it costs organized business more than $136,000,000 a year, a levy of crime which takes $45 from the bank account of each person in that city. In New York, it is estimated that racketeers collect about $350,000,000 each year from its 6,000,000 inhabitants—a tribute to crime which amounts to approximately $58 a year for every man, woman, and child of the metropolis.

And how does the racketeer work? The chief instruments of his sinister trade are fear and violence. He approaches the proprietor of a prosperous business. He proposes to organize an association of proprietors of such businesses and suggests that his combination will bring about increased prices and increased profits. At the same time the gangster seeks to gain control of the employees of various departments. A first refusal to join such a combination brings a threat of violence and a second refusal usually brings a bomb. When the racketeer has gained dominance over the employers he demands a subsidy in the form of dues, and enormous sums of money are in this manner handed over to the underworld. The public pays the bills.

In Boston a few days ago a well-established firm of dyers and cleansers refused to accede to the demands of the representatives of such a racket. Soon thereafter their plant was broken into and thousands of dollars' worth of clothing ruined with sulphuric acid. Later dozens of expensive dresses which were being delivered by one of the company's trucks were destroyed by the same means. In this particular instance it has been suggested that this was not a racket in the usual sense but the violent manifestations of a price war within the industry. Names are not important. The methods are criminal. They constitute as much a defiance of orderly government as any racketeering and in protection to the people, to business and to decency in municipal politics should be crushed.

What, then, is the answer to the challenge of the racketeer?

The answer is that organized crime cannot long exist without police connivance, and police connivance cannot exist without an indifferent public opinion. The American people must awake to rid their cities of the corrupt police official and the grafting police officer. One essential means to this end would be to start paying the American police a wage sufficient to attract consistently better men.

Commissioner Hultman, we believe, has the courage and capability to carry through his fight upon the racketeer in Boston. It is an opportunity which he should not miss. It is an example sorely needed by the Nation.

All Aboard—But Where To?

A VISITOR from overseas recently compared American life to a vast railroad station filled with the noisy clamor of whistles and bells, and the restless confusion of crowds in a great hurry to go somewhere else. He wondered if the commuting thousands ever took time to saunter slowly into the waiting room, go casually to their trains, and then be carried silently to their destinations without serious disarrangement of their dispositions and their mental poise.

This picture, made by an onlooker from another land, may be useful as a warning, but the description can be applied too generally. There are escapes from the Realm of Rush.

Hurry bustle, restless energy do characterize the times, but they need not leave their marks upon the pursuits and demeanor of any person who refuses to capitulate to their alarms. Again, it is possible to attain physical speed without mental hurry. To be a part of the milling crowd, and yet not to lose one's sense of direction; to keep the voice low amid the jangling noises of city streets; to "carry on" serenely and with steady purpose, is to prove conclusively that outward confusion may be forbidden entrance into thought.

Such inner quietude may be more difficult to achieve nowadays, but for that very reason is more worth achieving. And some people are doing it. They pass through the distractions and babble of the "railroad station" quickly and alertly, perhaps, yet remain unhurried and undisturbed.

Dwight Morrow on Prohibition

IT WAS anticipated that when Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, and an outstanding citizen of New Jersey, should open his campaign for the nomination for the United States Senate he would express in no uncertain terms his attitude toward the prohibition amendment and collateral legislation for the control of the liquor traffic. This anticipation has been fulfilled. It was apprehended that as a candidate in a state, the political sentiment of which is generally regarded as hostile to prohibition, Mr. Morrow would condemn that method of dealing with the liquor problem. This apprehension, too, has been proved well founded. But not merely the high reputation of the candidate for patriotism and statesmanship, but the dispassionate and argumentative way in which he has presented his position will encourage intelligent and tolerant discussion of his views.

To a very great extent Mr. Morrow is in hearty accord with prohibition sentiment. He thrusts aside as untenable the contention "that the prohibition of intoxicating liquors under any circumstances by any government is an infringement of the right of the individual to lead his own life in his own way." Repudiating this view, he declares: "All governments have the right to protect a man against his own propensities if the injury to the community is sufficient to warrant the interference with individual liberty." He declines to discuss the merits of prohibition, and bases his position wholly upon the discussion of whether under the existing system of law, and in the present state of public opinion, it is practicable as a federal regulation. His conclusion is that it is not.

We cannot tell from Mr. Morrow's address whether he would advocate prohibition even if it were readily enforceable. On that point he is silent. But he does indicate a lively recognition of the evils of the liquor trade and a desire to accomplish such a measure of regulation as will best cope with them. He employs, in our judgment, an unfair appeal to public sentiment against existing conditions when he describes them as creating a "lawless, unregulated liquor traffic, attended by a shocking corruption." This description of conditions under attempted prohibition should not be permitted to stand without some reference as to whether there was any corruption equally shocking and lawlessness equally notorious in the days when the saloon was licensed by both the federal and the local governments.

This tendency to expatiate upon existing evils and to ignore the greater evils which the present system was designed to correct appears in the arguments of all anti-prohibitionists, and Mr. Morrow has merely adopted their tone. But unlike most of them, he does not content himself with mere denunciation of existing conditions, but offers a specific remedy. This remedy he presents in two recommendations:

First, he advocates the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the substitution therefor of an amendment "which will restore to the states the power to determine their policy toward the liquor traffic, and vest in the Federal Government power to give all possible protection and assistance to those states that desire complete prohibition against invasion from the states that do not."

In what way would this differ from a return to the conditions which existed prior to the adoption of the prohibition amendment, and which after half a century of debate the American people declared to be intolerable? The states then had power over the liquor traffic within their borders. Many had declared it illegal and prohibited its continuance. The manufacturers and dealers in liquor in the adjacent wet states, with the contemptuous disregard for law which has always characterized that trade, systematically broke down all barriers and shipped their products into the states which had declared them illegal. The Federal Government endeavored to protect the prohibition states, but to no avail. The Supreme Court declared that under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution the Government could prohibit such shipments from wet to dry states, but state prohibition was nullified by the liquor dealers precisely as federal prohibition is being partially nullified by them now.

It may be questioned whether an amendment of the sort which Mr. Morrow suggests could confer on the Federal Government any authority other than that it now possesses over interstate shipments. It is not questionable—on the contrary, it is certain—that the manufacturers of liquor would give no more heed to the amendment which he suggests should be put in the Constitution than to the amendment which now is there by vote of all but two of the states of the Union, which they now notoriously violate and which, because of its violation, Mr. Morrow would have repealed.

In his second recommendation, Mr. Morrow very properly favors generous appropriations for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes thereunder, so long as they are the law of the land. But he expresses his opinion that the Government should primarily—he does not say wholly—direct its efforts to keeping liquor from coming into the country or from passing into interstate commerce. He holds that the police duty of stopping its sales should be left with the states. Does Mr. Morrow think that the State, the suffrages of which he is seeking, would perform that duty effectively? Does he believe that with no federal supervision whatsoever, and the State left free to handle the problem in its own way, the saloon, which he says "must not come back," can indeed be prevented from coming back? It is no answer to the question to say that the saloon, under the guise of the "speakeasy," exists under prohibition today. That it would flourish more openly and blazon its attractions and its temptations more glaringly but for the vigilance, such as it is, of federal authorities is a thing no intelligent man can doubt.

Should Mr. Morrow be successful in his candidacy for the Senate, he will no doubt during his incumbency have to deal with many questions of great public import other than that of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors. It would be obviously unfair to judge of his qualifications for the post he seeks wholly by his opinions on this one highly controversial subject. He was extraordinarily successful in Mexico, and it seemed that almost with his arrival in that country an international situation of the most menacing character was resolved into harmony. He is said to have exerted a very great, though quiet, influence upon the action of the London conference for the limitation of naval armaments. In his private business activities he has been an outstanding success. All of these facts merit consideration by those who are to pass upon his senatorial ambitions. How far they may offset his antiprohibition attitude is a thing for the Republican voters of New Jersey to determine.

Hop by Hop—

"STEP by step one goes far." Probably no language is without some such recognition of the value of perseverance, but none perhaps is so spacious in its meaning as the aviator's version: "Hop by hop one spans continents." And doubtless for no aviator do both the literal and the figurative meanings carry more import than for Miss Amy Johnson, who a few days ago established a new record for speedy solo flight from England to India. For Miss Johnson did not just get up and fly to India. She got to India by hard stages, and probably the hardest were those which took her out of an office worker's chair into a pilot's seat.

While earning her living she got up at 5 o'clock every morning for training in flying. And while she was about it she learned the business from the ground up, becoming the first woman in Great Britain to obtain a ground engineer's license. That is why she could be her own mechanic on the trip to India. How many office workers have read of the exploits of a Byrd or a Lindbergh and sighed and wished they could be explorers and fliers! Here is what Miss Johnson says:

> Once I thought only wealthy people could be fliers, but I'm sure, if it's possible for people like me, it's possible for every woman.

Possible, yes! But only perhaps if that first hop—the hop out of bed at 5 in the morning—is possible. That's what is likely to be called "impossible." That getting up in the morning recalls another little-by-little story. Some months ago the new Chief Justice of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, delivered a most comprehensive and exhaustive address on the World Court. Someone asked him how long he had taken to prepare it and where he had found the time. The answer was that preparation had taken forty hours—the equivalent of five eight-hour days—and one of the busiest men in the world had found the time in the early morning, getting up an hour earlier each day for forty days.

Hop by hop—

The Courage of One's Clothes

PERSONS who have decried the drabness and uniformity of men's clothes would do well to spend a fortnight in one of America's smaller college towns, and feast their eyes on the variety of styles and colors which modern youth finds so necessary to its self-expression. The campus of a man's college is almost as colorful as a woman's. The blazer for juniors may be light green; the senior blazers a year old may be suffering from a deep purple.

The collegian's suit runs toward the light shades of gray, tan and cream; his shirt may be of any hue; his tie is bright on the cloudiest day; his shoes, more often than not, are a mixture of white and black or tan and white; his golf hose defy classification, and sometimes description. He has learned to wear sweaters of distinctly feminine shades, and he changes his effects frequently. One day you see him all in white, a picture of summer; the next he has decided on a new combination which gives you a view of him from another angle. The spectacle on the campus is a pageant of color design. The dark, conservative suit is so much out of the ordinary that his friends will ask him what is the occasion for such formal wear.

And while campuses are swept by fads, the collegian scores something for independence from the fact that many such vogues originate with himself. Such for instance is the revolt which has just broken out in one New England college against long trousers. While the widespread adoption of shorts as a substitute at this college may suggest a slavish following of the new fashion, much ingenuity and individuality are reported in the selection or adaptation of the new mode to each man's taste. On the whole the college man seems to come closer than his elders to having the courage of his clothes.

Editorial Notes

The action of the Federal Reserve System in cheapening credit and so making it unprofitable for large corporations to continue lending huge sums of money in the call market, a banking function, is not so different from the operations of engineers who recently have been laying stone mattresses of interlocking concrete on the Mississippi River bed to prevent the current from scouring the bottom and undercutting the banks.

It seems hard to get Americans up in the air, except through the medium of skyscrapers. Out of a population of about 120,000,000, only 165,263 were carried on the regularly operated air lines in 1929, and this number included commuters and "repeats"; in other words, for every person who went aloft there were 726 who stayed on the ground.

In the suggestion offered recently in the "Pen Points" column of the Los Angeles Times, "It would be more to the point to poll 20,000,000 citizens to find out how many are obeying the law," there is food for thought. After all, it is not preaching so much as practicing that counts in the long run.

"I believe that drinking is no longer fashionable," says United States District Attorney Wilfred J. Mahon of Cleveland. Such a situation, certainly, would tend to decrease the number of drinkers, for after all—Dame Fashion will be obeyed.

A spendthrift's idea of economy—Daylight Saving.

The Swallows

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

I HAVE little bird lore. I do not carry on my country promenades, as does one of my friends, a pair of field glasses to observe and examine the songsters in the bushes. Yet I can appreciate the marking, the coloring, the variety of size and shape as well as he; and if I cannot give a name to every bird note, as he can, I am capable of differentiating between the notes of many kinds of birds, and of listening to their melody as delightedly as if I knew which tune is sung by the Beethovens and which by the Mozarts of the bird tribe.

I can hardly tell whether I prefer to listen to bird music in the early morning when I am still in bed, or in the hot afternoon when, resting from my work, I sit in some leafy shade; but certain I am that one of the chief pleasures of the country is the bird concert, which rarely ceases altogether. When the blackbird is silent the nightingale begins; and from the first hours of the day the skylark sings his song of joy. Even in the season of hard frost and the time of snow the redbreast and the wren continue to sing, and the two-noted cry of the chiffchaff is heard.

Nor is it always the beauty of the song which makes the strongest appeal. The notes of the cuckoo are monotonous enough, but when I catch the echo of those notes across the river I am thrilled with the promise of spring. Nor do I disdain the cawing of the rooks as they make wing for the dusky woods; and even the hoarse croaking of the ravens and the chatter of the black and white magpies, as they quaintly hop over the plowed fields, are not disagreeable to my ear. But, above all, do I love to hear the shrill call of the swallow, which those who have written down the notes of birds in score might find unmusical; for that call is the call of summer.

Every year as the warmer days arrive, I hear that call in my courtyard. I cannot tell which member of the great family Hirundinidæ visits me, for the family, I believe, includes nearly a hundred species. It does not in the least matter. My swallows are birds of shining steel-blue upper plumage and dusky white lower plumage; they have forked tails and a long stretch of wings, and they sweep around my courtyard in rising and falling circular flight, broken by zigzags and turns that the eye cannot follow, until suddenly they enter swift and straight by the open stable door.

They are my swallows, and they would belong to me neither more nor less were I acquainted with their precise nomenclature. They have come to me for years, and they are confident that their ancient nest will be found undisturbed. One year they returned before we expected them, and the stable door had not yet been opened. We were sitting at work in our little room downstairs, and tild not at first notice their clamorous call. They wheeled round and round the courtyard, astonished that the door should be closed against them, and they called louder and louder.

Nothing will persuade me that my swallows are not intelligent. For, finding entrance denied them, and finding that we took no notice of their calls, they resolved on drastic action. They swept around the courtyard again, and then darted, swift and straight, through the window of the room wherein we were sitting. Their wings fanned our heads and they called in our ears.

"The swallows, the swallows have returned!" we exclaimed together; and the birds, having attracted our attention, wheeled round once more, and once more flew over our heads. We went out to open the stable door, and the swallows wheeled as we fastened it back. Then they flew swift and straight and well content to their old nest.

It would seem that the swallows are well aware of their welcome. Buffon describes them as domestic by instinct, seeking the society of mankind by choice. Never do they voluntarily establish themselves far from human beings. Whenever a lost wanderer perceives in the air one of these birds, he may regard it as a bird of good omen, for it infallibly announces a near-by human habitation.

My swallows have built their nest on one of the rafters of the stable. It was built of moist earth now dried and hardened, mixed with bits of straw and stick; it is shallow like a thick half saucer. The lining is of feathers; and soon after the return of the swallows five or six eggs, white, with blotches of gray and orange, are laid in the nest. There are two broods in the season, and every year we watch the upbringing of the swallow family.

When the fluffy little creatures emerge from their shells they are chiefly enormous mouths; one would judge that the yellow triangular beaks are far bigger than the beaks of the adult birds; but this is doubtless an optical illusion. The beaks are perpetually open, and all day long the father and the mother are busy seeking and bringing titbits to their insatiable offspring.

They do not in the least mind our presence; they will look on, curious but unperturbed, if I climb on a stool and peep into the nest, or even if I touch and stroke the heads of the little birds which open their mouths wider in the expectation of nourishment.

The nest is regularly cleaned, but the stable floor underneath the nest is not so clean. The process of feeding continues day after day and the little birds grow with amazing rapidity. I have always been puzzled as to how the tiny nest can contain five almost full-grown swallows. They are ranged side by side, with not the smallest space to spare. The mother bird sleeps at night on the edge of the nest, while the father bird perches on a big nail that is by the nest.

The great day comes when the birdlets leave the nest. The whole family fly out together to the roof of a little lodge at the bottom of the courtyard. There they remain after this first flight; the young birds, proud that they can at last use their wings and view the wider world outside the stable, the older birds excited at the success of the experimental flight. Then they try other flights, and before long they are wheeling round and round the courtyard, the whole seven of them, from time to time shooting sharp and straight to the nest. Then, before we are accustomed to the incessant weaving of swallow patterns in the courtyard, two birds alone remain; and the business of laying eggs and bringing up a brood is begun once more.

We are sorry when the colder days come and we see on the telegraph wires the autumn congress of swallows. On these straight-ruled lines, their round bodies with long tails are like the notes of a bar of music. And then we see them no more. They have gone south in great flocks in search of warmer climes.

It is curious to find in my Buffon many pages devoted to the refutation of a belief, once seriously held, that the swallows in the winter fling themselves in flocks under the water, and there lie dormant until the springtime. It would seem that even Linnæus and Cuvier gave some credence to this explanation of the annual disappearance of the swallow. It was therefore necessary to prove that this wholesale immersion and immobility for six months of the year is impossible. Though it is reported that fishermen have drawn from the water, in their nets, great bunches of dormant swallows, nobody claimed to have seen a live swallow actually emerge from the water. In Germany, a savant offered to pay its weight in silver for any swallow found under the water during the winter, but nobody claimed the price. Absurd as these theories are, they were seriously debated in the eighteenth century.

These daughters of the air and of the sun, that can only live in the air and in the sun, leave us for realms of sunny air at the first touch of frost in our northern regions; but, loving the society of mankind, they return faithfully to their old haunts and to our habitations with the coming of sunshine. My swallows are now circling and calling in the courtyard, and without them spring would not be spring.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Women and Children in Textile Mills

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That the industrial exploitation of women and children through night employment in the southern textile mills is the cause of the downfall of the cotton industry, and that "the discontinuance of a disgraceful practice is all that is needed to restore prosperity," was the astounding statement made by Eben E. Whitman at a recent meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston. His conclusions savor of altruism, but show poor reasoning. Smooth indeed would be the way of the textile industry if its rehabilitation could take place so easily.

That the employment policies of the southern textile mills are a disgrace to the country, all will admit. Nor is there any doubt that the cheap labor in the South has worked havoc with the profits of northern manufacturers. Cheap labor has brought overproduction, but overproduction can be remedied, so says Mr. Whitman, by prohibiting the night work of women and children. But should women be prohibited from working at night to save the textile industry?

If the textile industry wishes to do away with night work, well and good, provided, however, that the women who have been employed at night obtain a chance to work during the day at a decent wage. Otherwise what is going to become of these women or their families? They cannot exist on the starvation wages paid to their husbands and fathers, and some of them are wholly dependent upon their own wages.

Mr. Whitman has succumbed to the popular fallacy of classing women with children. Most people will agree that those under eighteen should not be employed in the mills night or day. But as long as night work continues as part of our industrial life, women, adult citizens, should have the right, as well as men, to choose whether they will work at night or not at all. Many women prefer to work at night, and many need to work night or day at whatever they can find to do to keep their families from dire need. If mill owners and the public wish to help women, they can do so, not by prohibiting and regulating their employment, but by demanding that they receive adequate wages.

If mill owners want to be just and fair, or if they want to save the cotton industry by curbing overproduction, they can agree to pay both men and women decent wages. Well-paid, contented workers become consumers and are the best remedy for overproduction.

ALMA LUTZ,
Secretary, Massachusetts Branch, National Woman's Party.
Boston, Mass.

State and Federal Governments

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many thoughtful observers of late have expressed grave concern regarding present tendencies of government functions to centralize at Washington in federal hands, thereby reducing the relative importance of state governments.

With the great, in fact, unparalleled, development of facilities for transportation and especially communication, there is an inevitable and irresistible drift toward a common center not only in commerce and finance but also in government activities. And probably no more important question forces itself upon the attention of American statesmen than that of preserving within the limits defined by the Constitution the original theory of state sovereignty; or, conversely, to keep the Federal Government from wholly absorbing the sovereignty of the individual states, in practice as ultimately in theory.

For these reasons, the great question of control of manufacture and use of alcohol takes a place of first importance as a problem of state.

Since the duty of enforcement jointly devolves upon both state and federal governments, as stated in the Constitution and sustained by the United States Supreme Court, it is necessary for a full and proper enforcement of existing laws that both functions should co-operate to the same end. For if the Federal Government should cease to act, it is evident there can be no uniform and effective enforcement of state laws; and if the states fail to perform their duties, the burden of enforcement, falling upon the Federal Government, would be so very great as practically to compel it to assume to an alarming extent the police duties of the entire Nation. This would virtually reduce state sovereignty to an imaginary quantity, and thus produce a change so fundamental and drastic in national life as to make the states mere counties in the greater state of the Nation, a transformation so vast as not only to lay the United States open to a possible dictatorship, but to make the latter a practical necessity.

Therefore it behooves the American people, and especially those who wish to preserve a constitutional form of social order, to rise in their full might and permanently set aside the haughty pretensions of fanatical attacks now being made on state enforcement.

Shall the states abdicate the police function to the Federal Government and thus cease to be states? Or will the citizens of the several states insist upon continuing to exercise this fundamental and necessary right and duty of state sovereignty, a duty and right without which state sovereignty becomes a mere myth? The American people face no greater question today, none more fundamental or far-reaching.

MALCOLM HUGHES.
Seattle, Wash.

Who Want the Dry Law Repealed?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the last few years a great deal has been said against the dry law, the effort being made in many quarters to show that there are persons dissatisfied with it everywhere. If anyone will stop and notice, however, it is as a rule the wets who are both the dissatisfied ones and the ones trying to bring about trouble, whereas good business men and thinking men, like Thomas Edison and Henry Ford, see and know that conditions are far better now than ever before.

I read with great interest an article in the Monitor on conditions in the small towns of South Carolina. It is hard to find reliable news on prohibition in the daily papers, in many of which there is so much published about the alleged public demand for a repeal of the dry law because it is not enforced completely, as if all the other laws were enforced 100 per cent.

Why there are laws that were passed so far back we cannot remember when, and they are broken every day, but nothing is said about them.

I well remember the time when in several small towns in South Carolina I could, and did, see more people under the influence of liquor in one day than I now see in a city like Atlanta in thirty days.

W. D. THOURA.
Atlanta, Ga.